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BEWARE DEAL FOR ALL

By Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte.

Insult and oppression will never foster loyalty, and those treated with scorn and distrust by the laws of the land wherein they dwell are, ever have been and ever will be a source of national weakness and of national danger. Had the Know-Nothings prevailed a half century ago, there would have been today a little America, made yet more little in all that should make a nation great by the fostering care of a great national policy and a greater national crime. Humanity was spared this grave, this far-reaching calamity.

The spirit of our orderly freedom was then and is now too thin; too thin, to suffer, or at least suffer long, such persecution of our laws. Many, too many, Americans of those days were deafened to the voice of reason and conscience by appeals to prejudice and passion. It may be that many, many Americans of today are no better able to reject the like insidious and unworthy appeals, but the heart of the nation was then and is now sound and true.

Americans want a square deal for every man; want a President who will give every man such a deal in national affairs; want a Governor who will give every man such a deal in State affairs; want a Mayor who will give every man such a deal in city affairs. They gave their grandfathers and fathers a square deal, took them in to share their own ups and downs, their fair weather and their ruin, their good and their ill fortune, with the same duties and the same burdens, the same rights and the same privileges which fall to the lot of all other Americans. And as our country hath dealt with you, so have you dealt with her. Because she treated you and those who begot you with righteousness, in you she has citizens of whom any land may well be proud.

MILLIONAIRES WHO LIVE THE SIMPLE LIFE.

By G. R. Clarke.

That the majority of millionaires lead the simple life is usually conceded. No less a person than Chauncey M. Depew has summed it up as he believes it should be followed by the beginner. He says:

"The first thing for a young man to do is to study his health. He must first learn not to eat too much. He must then learn that neither liquor nor tobacco is necessary in any form or quantity. On the contrary, a young man who is in good health will make so much more steam and vitality than he needs that, instead of stimulating, he ought to work off steam in his work and recreation."

A man who now occupies one of the first places among the younger generation of financiers is George W. Perkins, who will some day probably be one of the richest men in the United States. Soon after Mr. Perkins went into the Morgan partnership he had an unusual object lesson. Two of the partners in the great banking house broke down because of an unreasonable manner of life.

Mr. Perkins followed neither of these extremes. His usual plan is to get home early, where he has an early dinner with simple, substantial and nourishing food. He then drives, a romp with his children, reads an hour or two, and gets to bed early. He strenuously avoids the amusements of fashionable life. In spite of the fact that he does excessive mental work, and that he spends his life in the fierce strain of a financial center, his nerves are like

steel, his eye is clear, and his step and look show perfect health.

Simplicity has been a common trait with the coterie of men known as the "Pittsburg group." Mr. Carnegie always has been notoriously frugal in his habits. It is to his lifelong abstinence from luxury that he attributes the fact that his nerves are admirably balanced. From his earliest days in Pittsburg an abundance of fresh air has been his greatest intoxicant. When, upon a few occasions, he has felt the nervous strain of his work, he has increased his allowance of outdoor life—golf, horseback rides, with long walks over the hills.

Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie's one time partner, also is noted for his Spartan simplicity of life. He was born on a farm and has adhered to the habits of his early days through all of his changes of fortune. The plainest food and drink serve him best, and he has never learned to care for the delicate accessories of living. He has a kitchen attached to his office headquarters and eats his luncheon in the plainest kind of a dining room among his clerks and office men.

THE COLLEGE OF THE FUTURE.

By Carroll D. Wright.

The college of the future will present elements as different from those of the present as are those of the present institutions from the college of sixty years ago. The expansion of the period required for professional work and the extension of the high school curriculum make it difficult for the college to find its exact place in educational work. Crowded on both sides, it will be necessary for the college to adjust its work as not to cripple the high school and at the same time give proper opportunity for work in the professional schools.

The college of the future will in the very nature of things put the responsibility upon the student and make his college work his examination and promptly and consistently drop him when he proves his inability or indisposition to do the prescribed work. In order to carry out this principle the college must make it fairly easy to enter, while it makes it very difficult for the student to remain. In order to avoid the pressure upward from the high schools and downward from the professional schools there must be a shortening of the college term.

DO WOMEN REALLY WANT LIBERTY?

By Robert Hichens.

Do women as a whole—the great majority of women, that is—wish to be free? Would they be happy in being quite free as many men are free? I have met numbers of women, and many of them women of strong character, who obviously enjoyed being ruled, who even sought a ruler instinctively, as if their natures needed just that—governance, a master, some one who said to them: "I am stronger than you. You must recognize that fact."

I do not think the great majority of women wish to change their sex in order to gain man's freedom. Of one thing, however, I feel pretty sure, and that is that woman likes the first fiddle to be a Joachim—none of your pretty, pretty, sugary, scent-bottled performers, but some one leonine, firm, and powerful.

But unfortunately there are plenty of weak men in the world who arrogantly assume that they are born to dominate women in every way their superiors.

WAR SEEMS NEAR.

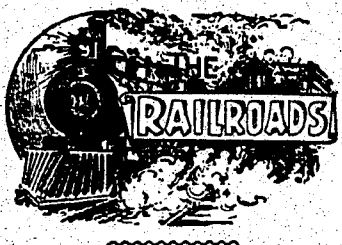
Believed in Washington that Germany and France will fight. Germany's attitude in the Morocco question and the demands her representatives will make at the coming international conference at Algiers will, it is feared in Washington diplomatic circles here, lead to a war between the empire and France, unless mediation induces the Kaiser to moderate his views. Franco is determined, it is said, not to allow Germany to interfere with her plans in Morocco and will resort by force of arms, if need arise, any such interference.

That Germany's attitude on the question has been anticipated by France is believed in diplomatic and army circles. The recent activity in the French army, explained by that nation as "mere maneuvers incident to a change in the head of the war department," it is thought proves this belief. The French army is now in a high state of excellence, and there is a considerable element in the republic that is willing to undertake a test of strength with the Kaiser if driven to it by Germany's avowed intention of encroaching upon the rights of France in Morocco.

Apparently German opinion is not a little disturbed by the war events are shaping. There are two sides to the question in that country, the one which is expressed in the tranquillizing statements of the Kaiser's New Year's speech to his generals, and the other by Prince von Buelow's allusions to "perils and unfathomable abysses."

It is pointed out here that the Kaiser counts himself more of a soldier than of a diplomatist. In his diplomatic contests he has always met disappointment. He has not yet tried his military prowess. His army is larger by a million men than when he came to the throne, and he has been able to keep it at the Von Moltke level of efficiency. He regards his navy as the equal of any in the world save England's. In addition, he is pushing to rapid completion naval construction that will cost more than \$900,000,000.

A suggestive development in the question has been the recent order for \$50,000,000 worth of cars, capable of transporting troops, and his prowess that the cars must be rushed to completion. This and the massing of troops along the French frontier is taken as significant that, despite his words of peace and infinite palaver, he is ready for the worst if he cannot secure the settlement of the Moroccan question as he desires it.



The Chicago and Alton railroad has just completed tests with gasoline cars designed to compete with trolley cars between Chicago and St. Louis.

A. H. Hanson, general passenger traffic manager of the Illinois Central, was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Western Passenger Association to succeed P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Burlington.

The executive officials of the western railroads met at Chicago and entered into an agreement whereby each is bound to inform the interstate commerce commission of illegal acts of any kind. A committee was appointed to watch for evidence.

Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company and the Wisconsin Central Railway Company were discharged upon their petition by United States Judge W. H. Seaman of Wisconsin. The receivers have been in charge of the properties for several years.

Trainsmen on the Santa Fe have been greatly interfered with of late by a horde of trainees who, to the number of 2,000 or more, are said to be camped along the lines between Deming and Albuquerque, N. M. All railroad men are obliged to go armed and a number have been appointed deputy sheriffs to protect the trains.

In the annual report of the Southern Pacific Company, which is controlled by the Union Pacific, an increase of \$2,500,000 is shown, but still no dividend is paid on the common stock, which has never drawn anything since the organization of the company in 1884. During the latter half of the fiscal year 400 miles of road had been authorized in California, Nevada and Oregon, to protect and develop the territory served by the system.

The federal grand jury at Chicago indicted the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, its first vice president, Darius Miller, and Claude C. Burnham, a foreign freight agent, on the charge of granting rebates. The indictment contained twenty-six counts charging that rebates were granted to the United States steel products export company of New York, which is a branch of the steel trust. For each of the twenty-six offenses alleged the Elkins act provides a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000. All the shipments were to Vancouver, B. C., and various roads over which the goods passed may be involved.

Eastern railroad men laugh at the statement that they hold \$20,000,000 from mileage books upon which they draw interest. Governor Hanly's statement, at the recent conference, was that the deposits amounted to \$5,000,000. As a matter of fact, the railroads say they spend \$110,000 annually in conducting their mileage bureau and there are never more than 40,000 books out at one time. This would mean that they held \$400,000 of their patrons' money, but at the same time they pay \$3.13 per cent interest in granting a refund of \$10 on every book for which \$30 was paid.

The directors of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, which puts the annual dividend on a 6 per cent basis and considerably lower than heretofore. The reduction was said to be due to the large expenditures contemplated during the coming year.

The Northwestern Bulletin, devoted to the interests of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and its employees, is the title of a publication, the initial number of which has recently come from the press. It is published by the Northwestern line for distribution to station agents and other employees interested in the handling of traffic.

ANOTHER ENGINEERING PROBLEM.



—Chicago Record-Herald.

MURDERS AROUND CHICAGO.

Brutal Killing of Women Has Stirred Up Whole City.

Chicago citizens are discussing ways and means to check murders and robberies throughout the city. The headless killing of Mrs. F. C. Hollister on Friday night has thoroughly aroused the authorities and citizens generally. A movement by all interests in the city toward safety and more adequate protection to the individual, especially women, is the result. One thousand more policemen are demanded.

In a revolting murder, the circumstances of which are unparalleled in the criminal annals of Chicago, Mrs. Franklin C. Hollister, a woman of refinement, choir singer and philanthropic worker, met her death in a dark alley on the North Side Friday night at the hands of Richard G. Ivens, degenerate son of a carpenter. While Mrs. Hollister was undergoing the fearful experience which resulted in her death several women friends and fellow choir singers were expressing deep astonishment at her absence from the rehearsal and from the funeral of the morning.

Following is a list of the very recent wanton and atrocious murders of women in Chicago:

Mrs. E. F. Mize, murdered at Fifty-eighth street and Washington avenue by a man whose identity is not known, Aug. 22, 1905.

Miss Maude Reese, murdered in her flat, 200 Evanston avenue, by a man whose identity is not known, Nov. 21, 1905.

Mrs. Carl O. Almhurst, murdered by J. E. Moller in an alley off North Clark street and Buckingham place, Jan. 5, 1906.

Mrs. A. W. Gentry, murdered in her apartments, 582 La Salle avenue, by a man known as F. J. Constantine, Jan. 6, 1906.

Mrs. Franklin C. Hollister, murdered in the rear of 308 Belden avenue by Richard Ivens, Jan. 12.

From the pulpit the cry of alarm was given Sunday. A mass meeting of citizens was announced. Resolutions were adopted on the subject at the ministers' weekly meetings. Laymen generally expressed their approval of the stand of the clergymen.

The Rev. J. N. Hall, pastor of her church, referred to the crime and to their loss. He said:

"When we think of the atrocious crime which has taken from us one of our members it is evident that only the power of the gospel makes possible our marvelous restraint at this time. While we do not cry for revenge, we do demand justice, and it is our hope that out of this wanton murder will come a greater protection for the women of Chicago and the greater safety of the home."

The Daily News says: Where murder is so frequent as it is in Chicago, and where the murderers so often select women as their victims, these crimes cannot be regarded as mere sporadic outbreaks. They indicate a widespread and dangerous contempt for law and defiance of organized society. Furthermore, they show that Chicago has within its borders a spirit of anarchy which causes men to kill for the mere pleasure of killing.

All Around the Globe.

The main building of the normal school at Albany was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$200,000.

Conductor Simon Geiger and brakeman Fred Anderson were killed in a freight wreck at Brainerd, Minn.

Robert Adams, his wife and two children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home at Cove, near Hantsburg, Pa.

Miss Cora Catshall, a Methodist missionary, who recently returned to her home in Franklin, Pa., from Sierra Leone, Africa, died there of African fever.

San Francisco plans a world's fair for 1913 to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal and show the resources of the State and the power of the city as a commercial center.

Leonard H. Imboden and James A. Hill, convicted of conspiracy to wreck the Denver Savings bank of Denver, were sentenced to from nine to ten years in prison at hard labor.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has been elected chairman of the Harvard freshman smoker committee, the chief duty of which is to promote democracy and good fellowship among undergraduates.

George W. Gordon, a wealthy resident of Jefferson City, Mo., was indicted on the charge of killing his wife in January, 1904. Her death at the time was supposed to have been due to an accident.

Declaring that it would refuse to light the streets of Omaha if the order were issued, the gas company of that city induced Judge Sutton to modify his injunction against the gas contract ordinance.

Mary McDonald, a negro, who remembered seeing Washington at Valley Forge, died in Philadelphia at the age of 135 years. She was born near Valley Forge in 1770 and was 7 years old when Washington's troops were there.

ALL SICK WOMEN

SHOULD READ MRS. FOX'S LETTER

In All Parts of the United States Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Elected Similar Cures.

Many wonderful cures of female ills are continually coming to light which have been brought about by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and



through the advice of Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., which is given to sick women absolutely free of charge.

The present Mrs. Pinkham has for twenty-five years made a study of the ills of her sex; she has consulted with and advised thousands of suffering women, who to-day owe not only their health but even life to her helpful advice.

Mrs. Fannie D. Fox, of 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I suffered for a long time with female trouble, and finally was told by my physician that I had a tumor, and did not want to submit to an operation, so wrote you for advice. I received your letter and did as you told me, and today I am completely cured. My doctor says the tumor has disappeared, and I am once more a well woman. I believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world."

The testimonials which were constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt, the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will send nothing in return for her advice. It is absolutely free, and to thousands of women has proved to be more precious than gold.

Emperor William's Card.

The memorial card the Kaiser sent to the relatives of soldiers who have fallen in German Southwest Africa is decorated with a representation of St. George, bearing in his left hand a laurel wreath resting on flags, drums and the accoutrements and helmet of a cuirassier, and in his right hand a sword. He is inscribed: "In memory of our fallen soldiers." Underneath a space for a photograph are the words: "Sketches by his majesty the emperor and King William II."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1905.

A. W. GLENN, Notary Public, Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hall Caine on Boyish Ways.

Hall Caine was praising the American autumn.

"I visited in October," he said, "the country house of a New York man. It was in New England, on a mountain side, and the splendid colors of the foliage—the scarlets and golds and innumerable flame-like tints—gave to the still forests an indescribable magnificence."

"And the leaves fell in a rain of color through the transparent air. In the garden, one afternoon, I heard a gardener say to his little son:

"I wish you would rake up these dead leaves in a pile."

"Oh, I don't feel like it," whined the boy. "My back's sore, and I've got a cramp in my wrist, and there's the growing pains in my leg."

"After you get 'em raked up," went on the gardener calmly, "you can make a nice big bonfire out of them and jump over it."

"The boy began to whoop and leap. "Hurrah!" he shouted. "Where's the rake?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His Idea of It.

"Huh!" granted Jokeley, tossing away a half-eaten apple, "there's another old saw that needs to be brought to date."

"What's that?" asked Cokerley. "The way a man turns when bitten upon."—Philadelphia Press.

THE LITTLE WIDOW.

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief."

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In two months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steeled down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought relief."

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema, very bad, last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page

ALEXANDER E. ORR.

The New Head of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Alexander Ector Orr, the new head of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been for more than half a century one of the leading business men of the metropolis and during all that time has been actively identified with the city's growth and development.

Mr. Orr was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1831, and 20 years later settled in New York, where he entered the shipping trade. He soon became connected with the establishment of David Dows & Co. In 1861 he was admitted to partnership, and for many years has been its head. For a quarter of a century, under the management of Dows & Orr, this house was one of the leading commission houses of the country, the business being in flour, grain and provisions, chiefly home products. To the firm largely was due the maintenance of a leading place as a grain market for the port of New York.

Mr. Orr joined the Produce Exchange in 1869 and has been president many times. He has taken a leading part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce and was chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission, which built the subway.

Politically Mr. Orr has always been active and independent. He was associated with John Bigelow, Daniel McGowan and John D. Van Buren in the Canal Commission appointed by Gov. Tilden in 1873, and which worked eight months in exposing the canal ring frauds, which led to placing the State canals under the State superintendent of public works. He was an intimate friend of Tilden's, and was a Tilden presidential elector in 1876.

Mr. Orr is benevolently inclined and during his entire career has been identified with charitable and philanthropic institutions.

HOW ROCKEFELLER LIVES.

Daily Life on Oil Magnate's Estates Studiously Simple.

For several years Mr. Rockefeller has spent practically all of the year at one or another of his three homes—Forest Hill, a country place near Cleveland, O., where he lives from May until October; his New York town house at Fifty-fourth street, or his great estate at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, says Miss Tarbell in "The Making of a Man."

It is fair to judge something of a man's character from his home—particularly when the man is one who is freed from the necessity of considering cost in building. Mr. Rockefeller's home here over a reflection on me. Certainly they show his taste of the unostentatious. No one of these homes has any special claim to rank among the notable homes of the country. They are all comfortable even to the point of being commonplace. Not only that, they show a taste for a plainness in noble architecture.

A SHORT CHAPTER IN AMERICAN POLITICS.



Last step of all, he was a United States Senator.

ecture, to appreciate nothing of the beauty of fine lines and decorations. Mr. Rockefeller's favorite home, the house at Forest Hill, is a monument of cheap ugliness—a great modern structure built in the first place as a sanatorium, it is amazing that anyone not compelled to do so should live in its shadow. His city house is without distinction, and there has never been an appropriate mansion at Pocantico Hills.

The daily life on his great estates is studiously simple. Mr. Rockefeller regulates his household as he does his business. Family and servants are trained to strictest economy. There is no more gas burned than is needed, no unnecessary heating, no wasteful providing. There is nothing for display, nothing squandered in the senseless American way to prove you are rich, so rich you need not care. On every hand there is frugality and carelessness. And this frugality certainly is a welcome contrast to the wanton lavishness which on every side of us corrupts taste and destroys the sense of values. One would be inclined to like Mr. Rockefeller the better for his plain living if somehow one did not feel that here was something more than frugality—that here was parsimony made a virtue, and that one of the chief vanities of this "richest man in the world" is seeing how little he can spend on his household, as that of many another rich man is in seeing how much he can spend.

More Variations. Mr. Newhall, the bridegroom, was humbly trying to learn some of the simpler technical terms applying to feminine garb and a few of the lesser intricacies of dressmaking language, but Mrs. Newhall declared that he was very slow.

"I think it's a shame for Madam Fitz to make Elsie Gray's gown exactly like mine, when we're both brides, and she knew we'd be invited to the same places," said Mrs. Newhall, on her return from a dinner party.

"Why, it looked entirely different," said her husband, in his most soothing tone. "It was yellow, and yours is pink, and—"

exactly the same gown, only it was yellow instead of pink, and chiffon instead of silk, and where mine has tucks hers has folds, and in place of my rosettes Elsie's has those loops, and where mine has the material hers has the lace, and the top of my sleeves is the bottom of hers, and—

"Help! Help!" cried Mr. Newhall.

LIEUT. U. S. GRANT, 3D.

Grandson of Famous Soldier a White House Aide.

In the brilliant pageant at the White House which marked the opening of the year a conspicuous figure was that of Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, the third member of the Grant family in direct descent to hold a commission in the army.

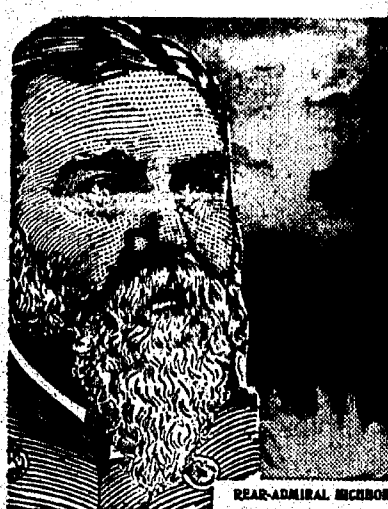
Lieut. Grant, who is a recent graduate of West Point, is a son of General Frederick Grant, 3d, Dent Grant and a grandson of General Ulysses S. Grant. There was a singular coincidence associated with his appointment as a White House aide. At the same time President Roosevelt appointed Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, son of General Fitzhugh Lee, to a similar position, and the two descendants of illustrious Americans were almost side by side at the New Year's reception. Young Grant has clean-cut features and in many respects bears a striking resemblance to his famous ancestor.

A Plague of Caterpillars.

Of the plague of caterpillars that overran the Scottish lowlands in 1885, a naturalist writes: "The caterpillars marched in armies straight ahead, and the consequence was that when they encountered 'sheep drains'—which are open drains about eighteen inches deep and eighteen inches wide at the top—they tumbled into them in such numbers that their dead bodies dammed up the water, and they might have been taken out in barrow loads."

A diet of pleasure is apt to result in a bed case of moral dyspepsia.

Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na



REAR-ADMIRAL HICHBORN

Admiral's Words Carry Weight.
Rear-Admiral Hichborn is one of the best known officers of our navy. His statements concerning Peru-na will have much weight as they go out in the world. What he says is echoed by many other officers of high standing.

What the Admiral Says.
Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral of the U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., writes:

"After the use of Peru-na for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn

An Ever-Present Fear.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh. In the barracks and on the field, Peru-na is found equally efficacious to overcome this physical enemy. If taken in time, it will prevent colds from developing into catarrh. Even after a cold has settled in some organ of the body, Peru-na can be relied upon as an efficacious remedy to promptly overcome it.

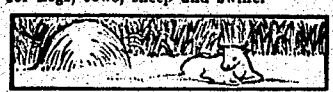
Peru-na will relieve catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses of it taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become established.

PRICE, 25 Cts



ANTI-GRIPINE
IS GUARANTEED TO CURE
GRIP, BAD COLDS, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
I won't call Anti-Gripine a tonic, but I will guarantee it. It is a powerful remedy for all the above ailments. It is made by F. W. Diermer, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

8 Tons Grass Hay Free.
Everybody loves lots and lots of fodder for hogs, cows, sheep and swine.



The enormous crops of our Northern Crown Pedigree Seeds on our seed farms the past year have enabled us to issue a special catalogue called:

SALZER'S BARGAIN SEED BOOK.
This is brim full of bargain seeds at bargain prices.

SEND THIS NOTICE TO-DAY.
and receive free sufficient seed to grow 5 tons of grass on your lot or farm this summer and our great Bargain Seed Book with its wonderful surprises and great bargains in seeds at bargain prices.

Remit 4c and we add a package of Cosmos, the most fashionable, serviceable, beautiful annual flower.
John A. Salzer Seed Co., Lock Drawer C, La Crosse, Wis.

Between Friends.
Mayme—Fred says when we are married I can have everything I want.
Edyth—Poor fellow! He is evidently up against an awful delusion.
Mayme—Why, what do you mean?
Edyth—He imagines you have money.

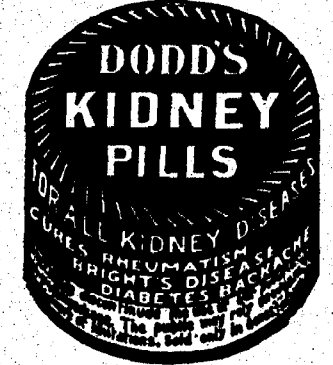
Robbed in Church.
Just think what an outrage it is to be robbed of all the benefits of the services by continuous coughing throughout the congregation, when Anti-Gripine is guaranteed to cure. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. F. W. Diermer, M. D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

The Way Chicks Talk.
The language of the little chick That just began to peep Was probably the basis for The saying, "Talk is cheap."
—Philadelphia Press.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAXO OINTMENT fails to cure in 10 to 14 days. 50c.

Asphalt is found in large quantities in various parts of Hungary.
I cannot praise Pile's Cure enough for the wonders it has worked in curing me.—R. H. Seidel, 2206 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1901.

Subscribers pay from \$2.84 to \$47.00 a year for telephones in Berlin.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES SICK-HEADACHE
Tablets and powders advertised as cures for sick-headache are generally harmful and they do not cure but only deaden the pain by putting the nerves to sleep for a short time through the use of morphia or cocaine.

Lane's Family Medicine
the tonic-laxative, cures sick-headache, not merely stops it for an hour or two. It removes the cause of headache and keeps it away.
Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm
It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c. at Drug Stores or by mail. Trial Size 10c. by mail. Ely Brothers, 54 Warren Street, New York.

DIE IN A FIRE PANIC.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS DEAD IN PHILADELPHIA CHURCH.

Worshippers Flee at Sight of Smoke, Snuffing Out Fires, and Women and Children Are Fatally Trampled Upon.

Eighteen persons were trampled to death and fifty more were injured Sunday evening in a panic following a cry of "Fire" in St. Paul's Colored Baptist Church in 8th street, near Girard avenue, Philadelphia. The worshippers were on the second floor of the building, and the deaths occurred in the crush on the narrow, winding stairs. Most of the victims were women and children. In the height of the panic men knocked down and trampled on the weaker members of the congregation, mothers threw away their babies in order to escape themselves, and all their primitive passions were revealed in the wild scramble for safety.

Scores of the worshippers rushed to the north stairway, in which there was a sharp turn. The struggling persons became wedged at the turn, and the railing gave way, precipitating scores to the floor below. Others leaped upon the prostrate bodies and made their way to the street. Only one man of all those in the congregation perished, and he was killed by leaping out of a window.

Small Fire Causes Panic.
The panic was caused by a small blaze in the room below the church. The pastor, Rev. E. W. Johnson, had just concluded a sermon on the text, "Why Sit We Here and Die?" and the collection was being taken, when a woman in the front of the church saw smoke coming from a crack in the floor near the pulpit and shouted the alarm. Instantly the cry was taken up by others and in a moment the whole congregation joined in a rush for the doors.

The pastor tried in vain to stem the tide. He exhorted his congregation to remain calm, but to no avail. Finally, seeing that he could do nothing, he led a hundred of the worshippers who headed his advice, to safety by means of a rear stairway, and not one was injured.

At the front of the church, however, the scenes were vastly different. Men and women tore the clothes from each other's backs as they sought to gain the stairs. In the first rush several women and children fell, and over their bodies the frantic throng poured, some being tripped as they went, and soon the entire stairway was covered with prostrate forms. It became a case of the survival of the fittest.

Run Quickly Over.
In spite of the crush on the stairs it was only a few moments before the 400 uninjured members of the congregation reached the street. There the excitement prevented any attempt at rescue until the arrival of the firemen and police. Women, nearly nude, ran about wringing their hands and calling for missing loved ones. Men, strong and willing, lacked the directing brain, and stood idly by.

When the fire department arrived the work of rescue began. In the hallway on the first floor lay a heap of bodies, the living and dead mingled. The living were hurried into ambulances and taken to hospitals, and the dead were removed to near by morgues. On the stairway, under a heap of bodies, was that of a baby which probably had been dropped by its mother in her flight. On the floor below a 3-year-old boy lay dead, his features trampled beyond recognition.

The injuries of those who had escaped death showed how frightful the struggle for life had been. Bones were broken and features were battered and scratched by heavy book heels. Fingermarks showed that in the struggle those fighting for their lives had not heeded the lives of others.

Fire Quickly Quelled.
The fire in the room under the church was quickly extinguished, and did little damage. The police investigated the report that the church was overcrowded, but could not substantiate it. The pastor insisted that it was little more than half filled, and that there was no occasion for anyone being injured if the congregation had remained calm.

Escaped in Petticoats.
"Little Bill" Howard is once more in jail at Ashville, N. C. Seven years ago Ben Ross, a neighbor of Howard's, was shot to death in his home. Howard was arrested on suspicion, tried and sentenced to be hanged. One day his wife, carrying her baby in her arms, visited him in his cell. When the visiting time was over the guards opened the doors and permitted what they supposed to be the woman to walk out. Later it was discovered that Howard and his wife had exchanged clothes and the murderer had walked out, carrying the baby. Since then, though there has been a reward standing for his capture, he has never been seen by the authorities, until this week, when he was found at home.

Telegraphic Brevities.
At Newark, Ohio, the wife of former Cashier Langfelter has been indicted for alleged forgery.
Feb. 15 has been fixed by the House committee on Judiciary as the date for a hearing on the proposed constitutional amendment providing for women's suffrage.

The coarse freight steamer E. D. Carter, building for E. D. Carter of Erie, Pa., was successfully launched at the Wyandotte yards of the American Ship-Building Company.

A bulletin issued by the census office presenting statistics on the manufacturing industries of Idaho shows that there were 362 establishments in 1905, with an aggregate capital of \$9,439,088. Operations have been begun in Homestead borough, Pa., for the erection of the large steel mills recently authorized by the United States Steel Corporation. An expenditure of \$7,000,000 will be made.

Cassimer Chodirsky, the Chicago sculptor, will be allowed to submit an order design for the monument to Count Pianski, to be erected in Washington by means of a \$50,000 appropriation by Congress.



President Roosevelt's message to Congress transmitting the annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be received with gratification throughout the country. It will do much to allay recently circulated stories as to the way in which the great work of canal construction is being conducted. These stories, while frequently vague in details, have been sufficiently numerous to create an impression. There have been rumors of extravagant waste in salaries and the letting of contracts. Progress toward the actual construction of the canal has been represented as slow and characterized by inefficient management. That the President finds it possible to deny these various charges sweeping and unreservedly is highly reassuring. As to the charges of incompetency or extravagance, he says he has examined every one of them and found that in every instance they were "without foundation in any shape or form." On the contrary, he declares, the work on the isthmus "is being admirably done and great progress has been made during the last nine months." The mechanical equipment necessary for the canal-digging operations is being rapidly installed. The work of sanitation is progressing well and an effective organization of the administrative forces has been made. On the whole the President feels justified in saying that the canal will be dug in shorter time and at lower expense than had been anticipated. This highly optimistic report gives cause for increased confidence in the men in charge of the enterprise and in their methods, though it would be a mistake to accept it as a reason for relaxing vigilance. The essential thing, now that a good start has been made, is that there be no remission of the watchfulness which has kept the work up to a high standard.

A series of \$5 bills was turned out at the bureau of engraving and printing a few days ago. Why these "exceptionally unique" bank and treasury notes were printed is not known, though about 300 of them were run off before it was discovered that such a deviation from the regular denomination of the "long green" would cause much consternation. At the bureau, when the "error" was discovered, it was explained that an uninitiated employee, presumably one of the helpers, mislaid a stack of partly printed \$1 bills on a similarly treated stack of the \$5 denomination. When the \$5 printers got to work they, it is said, picked up the stack of partly printed \$1 bills and ran them through the \$5 dies. When they came out for inspection it was discovered that they were "\$5 bills, the \$5 stamp being on one side and the \$1 stamp on the other side." They were expended in the fire-box of one of the big furnaces, but it required an affidavit from Director Meredith, the foreman of the die-room, and the superintendent of the paper room, to explain what disposition was made of \$100 worth of \$1 bills.

Sentiment may find special interest in the current report of the Postmaster General, for we are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franklin, who was Deputy Postmaster General of the British colonies in America. At the time of Franklin's death, 1790, there were seventy-five postoffices in this country. To-day there are sixty-eight thousand. Then the receipts were less than forty thousand dollars. Last year they were a hundred and fifty million. The number of people employed by the post-office department is nearly three hundred thousand—equal to the working population of a great city—and the number of employees and of all agents and means for distributing mail mounts faster in proportion than the receipts. The Postmaster General touches on many suggested improvements, such as the reduction of certain rates of postage, the parcels post and postal savings depositories, but he recommends that attention be paid not so much to possible additions to the service as to the improvement of the kinds of service already established.

The annual report of Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield emphasizes the administration's position, namely, that the great interstate corporations have gone beyond the possibility of proper control by State authorities, and says that Congress should so legislate as to afford an opportunity to present to the Supreme Court the question whether insurance is interstate commerce. He tells of extensive inquiries that have been made into the beef, oil and steel industries, and promises a special report soon on oil.

The Isthmian canal commission met at Washington and requested Chief Engineer Stevens to furnish a working plan for the excavation and disposal of materials for a canal on an S-curve level above low tide. This indicated that the commission had decided in favor of a lock canal, with three locks on each side of the divide. It was also decided to experiment with laborers from the north of Spain.

When Congress reassembled after the holidays Chairman Hepburn of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce introduced his railroad rate regulation bill, which is understood to represent the views of the administration and to be used as the basis of the measure which the House will adopt. It gives the commerce commission the right to establish a maximum rate within thirty days without interruption from court appeals pending the decision of the courts on the appeals.

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine-Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the
California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine-Syrup of Figs- is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine-Syrup of Figs
MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more bright and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fabrics. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without rinsing apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Fix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, N.C.

Just the Reminder Needed.
Cheaply—Hello, old man! You seem to be in a brown study.
Poppley—Oh, hello! Yes, I am. You see, my wife asked me to stop at the market for something and I can't think what it was.
Cheaply—Here, have a cigar. Maybe that'll help you to think.
Poppley—Thanks. Oh, yes, I remember now: it was cabbage she wanted.—Philadelphia Press.

PAIN IN THE JOINTS
Rheumatic Tortures Cease When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make New Blood.
The first sign of rheumatism is frequently a pain and swelling in one of the joints. If not combated in the blood, which is the seat of the disease, the poison spreads, affecting other joints and tissues. Sometimes rheumatism attacks the heart and is quickly fatal.

The one remedy that has cured rheumatism so that it stays cured is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills expel the poison from the blood and restore the system, so that the poisonous matter is passed off in nature undaid.
Mrs. J. T. Picher, of No. 130 Montmouth street, Newark, N. J., suffered for about three years from rheumatism before she found this cure. She says: "It began with a queer feeling in my fingers. In a little time it seemed as though the finger joints had lumps on them and I could not get my gloves on. Then it grew worse and spread to my knees. I could not stand up and I could not sleep nights. My suffering was more than I can describe. I took a great deal of medicine, but nothing even gave me relief until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."
"I read an account of a cure in a case that was exactly like mine and my husband got me some of the pills. I took them for three weeks before I really felt better but they finally cured me."

Mrs. Picher, who is a veteran and a member of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307 of New York, substantiates his wife's statement and says that she now walks without difficulty, whereas a year ago she was compelled to push her about in a wheeled chair. Both Mr. and Mrs. Picher are enthusiastic in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
For further information, address the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

To Get Eggs All Winter.
A flock of early hatched pullets with a comfortable house free from vermin, with proper ventilation, a scratched pen and box of grit, all grain buried in litter, will do nobly during the whole winter, but the roosts must be sprayed with kerosene oil twice a week; their bodies dusted each month with good insect powder, plenty of fresh drink at comfortable temperature, green feed such as sliced beets, steamed clover, or loose cabbage to pick at freely, all the green cut bone with clean, fresh, sweet adhering meat that they will eat at one meal twice a week must be supplied. A mash of middlings with one part in three of corn meal in zero weather stirred thick enough to be crumbly, oats or wheat at night except in zero weather when corn should be fed warm at night are also excellent, provided only about two-thirds as much as will be eaten up clean in ten minutes is fed at a time. Pullets require more than hens and Leghorns less than heavier breeds.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE HUMOR-Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Besides 154 persons killed in street accidents in London last year, 10,392 were injured.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

SORES ON HANDS.
Suffered for a Long Time Without Relief—Doctor Afraid to Touch Them—Cured by Cuticura.
"For a long time I suffered with sores on the hands which were itching, painful, and disagreeable. I had three doctors and derived no benefit from any of them. One doctor said he was afraid to touch my hands; so you must know how bad they were; another said I never could be cured; and the third said the sores were caused by the dipping of my hands in water in the dye-house where I work. I saw in the papers about the wonderful cures of the Cuticura Remedies and procured some of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. In three days after the application of the Cuticura Ointment my hands began to peel and were better. The soreness disappeared, and they are now smooth and clean, and I am still working in the dye-house. Mrs. A. E. Maurer, 2340 State St., Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1905."

Remember Anniversaries.
The happiest households are those that do not let die out the sentiment connected with various anniversaries. Although gift-giving or recognition of such events in a suitable way may be out of the question owing to the strained circumstances of those "within the gates," there can yet be a little air of festivity when mother's or father's birthday comes around, or some wedding anniversary is to be celebrated. An extra dish, a little bunch of flowers, or some special music prepared for the occasion, will show the kindly spirit and the loving remembrance that count for more than the money value of any gift. As the children grow up, if these festivals are encouraged, they will have much to look forward to and much more to remember in the years to come when they go out to do battle with the world and find that sentiment is regarded only as a side issue.

Twenty Years of It.
Emaciated by Diabetes, Tortured with Gravel and Kidney Pains, Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Donn's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached 70 and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 165 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Donn's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago and I've been well ever since."
Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve every other kind of headache. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Dizziness, Nausea, Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, and all the ailments of the Month. Carter's Little Liver Pills. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Get the Little Pills. See the Little Pills. Refuse Substitutes.

Paxtine

Toilet Antiseptic

Whitens the teeth—purifies mouth and breath—cures mouth catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, and by direct application cleanses all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions caused by feminine ills.

Paxtine possesses extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal qualities unlike anything else. At all druggists. 50c. per bottle. LARGEST TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

The R. Paxton Co., Boston, Mass.

Goldfield & Bullfinch

FOR SALE

With written to advertisement, please send for the advertisement in this issue.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. M. M. R. Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

The Coming Spring Election

Will be Made Important Through Two Unusual Duties Connected With It

REGISTRATION AND CONVENTION

To Revise the State Constitution. Official Statement to be Sent to Newspapers.

The secretary of state is now preparing the enrollment books for the primary enrollment of voters of the various parties, to be made under direction of the registration officers at the spring election on the first Monday of April. These will be supplied to the several county clerks as provided by the law, in time for their distribution to the various polling places; and it is essential to any practical operator of the primary reform method in our state, that voters shall generally enroll themselves. Those who fail to do so will cease to be voters for any of the purposes of this primary election, unless incapacitated by sickness or absence, in which case, as in the ordinary registration they will be entitled to have their names entered on election day, in June. This is the "off year" when no state officers are to be chosen at the spring election, and the interests to call out the voters would be less than on the odd-numbered years. But there is another interest which should operate at this time to increase the attendance at the polls; we are to vote this spring upon the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution, under Act 326 of the last session.

This opportunity is one of more importance than the opportunity of voting on the direct nomination of officers to be elected next fall. That is but the experimental test of a new law, which may be altered or repealed in a year, this is a proposition to outline the general policy and methods of the state for the next quarter of half century. In one, the legislature has put into the hands of the people the authority this year to name their legislators and governors and administrative officers without any intermediary agency; in the other, the legislature has empowered the people to enact for themselves the limiting and governing principles and regulations under which they would empower the legislature to make laws, and the governor and other officers to execute and administer the laws, for many years to come. There is no comparison in the importance of the two, and it would be deplorable if the voter should give to this matter a languid and indifferent attention. This is not likely to be, and the two unusual issues on this occasion will doubtless be mutually helpful in attracting attention and interest.

There is another act of the last legislative session, aimed to secure better attention to amendments and other questions submitted to voters at elections. That lack of attention has been not so much from indifference, as from want of information; and this provided for in Act No. 23, which requires the secretary of state to prepare statements of the purport, nature and effect of such amendment or other question. These are to be supplied to all newspapers in the state three times, sixty, and thirty, and fifteen days previous to election, and also posted at each polling place, printed in English, German, Holland, and Polish. This will evidently apply to the approaching vote upon a constitutional convention.

Some time ago it was reported by the prosecutor of Ingham county, who had been since July investigating the rumors of legislative bribery in connection with the defeat of the private bank inspection bill, that had been unable to find any facts to substantiate such charges. We have great reason to congratulate ourselves in this state upon the freedom of all branches of the public service from scandals of that character. In many of the states around us they have been flagrant and disastrous. The state auditor of Indiana was four months ago forced to resign under proofs of the grossest malfeasance; and now the state auditor of Illinois is under investigation on charges of large misappropriation. Only a year ago the state of Missouri was revolutionized by exposure of colossal grafting in her legislature and other departments; and not many years ago both Nebraska and Kentucky were humiliated and crippled by wholesale plundering of public funds by their state treasurers. These are but instances occurring near us of scandals and injuries from which we have happily been preserved; and it gives us greater pride in our state, and confidence in her future, to realize the high standard of conduct which has characterized the men who have been from time to time chosen to guide her destinies.

A committee of the trustees of the state sanitarium for consumptives, to be established under an act of the recent session, has gone east, to inspect an institution in the Adirondacks, and others, pending a decision upon location, which now seems to lie between Howell and Milford, through Dr. Shumway, secretary of the state board of health, strongly favors a location in the northern part of the lower peninsula, where the state has plenty of land which could be devoted to the purpose, and where other conditions seem to him favorable. He regards the arguments for a location quick and easy access to the populous centers of the state, as reasons why such locations are undesirable for the purpose, and a situation more isolated from the haunts of civilization and from much visitation from friends of the patients, he considers preferable. The location will probably be decided within a month or two, ready for operations in the early spring, if buildings have to be erected.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Engineering society, held here last week, Dr. Shumway addressed the delegates upon the sanitary aspects of municipal sewerage and water supply systems, urging state supervision of those utilities, and the society appointed a committee to act with a like committee of the state board of health and the state medical society, in the effort to bring about that result through new legislation. This means that if a city shall fall into the hands of a gang ready to sacrifice the municipal interests to the promotion of some franchise or contract scheme, the state shall be able through its health department to step in and protect the community incapable of protecting itself, in the name of the general welfare. It means that, even as in the Pauline philosophy no man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself, so in our civilization no local community can live to itself nor die to itself; can prosper by itself nor suffer by itself. In all its gains and losses, the whole state shares; and it is the right and the duty of the state to see that no member of this family of communities shall injure any member—no more its own self than any other precisely as it is the right and the duty of a household family to prevent any member thereof from injuring himself.

In the appointment of Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., to the state board of education in place of E. C. Hinman, resigned, which was announced last Thursday, Governor Warner was carrying out the policy favorably commented upon in this correspondence a few weeks ago, of appointing to business positions on the managing boards of state institutions men of high business capacity, whether or not they have been politically prominent. Mr. Hinman was the Battle Creek manufacturer appointed to fill vacancy a month ago, and has resigned at the demand of his private business. Mr. Ferry's appointment is for one year, election of his successor occurring next November. The board has the business control of all of the normal schools.

THE TELEPHONE.

What Its Advantages Are to the Farmers.

The farmer no longer lives in the country. He and his family have been brought to the city by the telephone. In the last twelve years hundreds of thousands of telephones have been installed in rural districts and by their means the country has been made a suburb or even a part of the city.

The farmer now has his telephone in his house. He can call up the merchant and find out the market prices of grain and stock. He can be brought into instant contact with all the markets and thereby save himself a great deal of inconvenience and a considerable amount of money.

Where a man is compelled to go to town every time he wishes to know the price of grain he is apt to miss times when he could market his grain to a great advantage.

The man is placed in contact with his neighbor and the line is worth the money for the social advantages if for nothing else.

Something of the popularity of the telephone on the farm may be shown from the fact that fully three-fourths of the telephones that are being sold today by the independent manufacturers are being disposed of for use on rural lines.

Of course, it would be expensive for a farmer to pay for service on a line devoted exclusively to himself. Therefore, party lines are built. In some localities each of these lines have as many as 25 to 30 telephones on them.

The lines are arranged so that the telephones take in a certain neighborhood and most of the calls are, therefore, between the different instruments on the same line, with now and then a call to the exchange. In order to call each other each subscriber has a certain definite signal arranged, something after the manner of the Morse telegraph code.

It might be thought that there would be a great deal of confusion because of the multiplicity of signals. It is surprising, however, how quickly each person will get to know not only his own signal but each of the signals on line. It becomes, in a short time, so that each person recognizes his signal almost as though he were being called by name.

These lines are a great convenience for social as well as business reasons and in the evening after the work is over the lines are kept busy. There seems to be but little objection to everybody taking hand in the conversation, in fact, in is rather expected that this will be the case.

Many an evening entertainment is given over the telephone line. Per-

haps a man will have a first class photograph with a number of interesting records. The sound of the phonograph can be very distinctly transmitted over the telephone line and there is thus a chance for an evening of great pleasure.

During their busy times on the farm during thrashing and harvesting, it is almost impossible for the farmers to get away. It may be that a farmer has some part of his machine broken which must be replaced without loss of time. By using the telephone he can quickly receive the broken part with the loss of an hour or so. A short time ago there was a case of a broken part to a thrashing machine. The nearest place where this part could be replaced was 35 miles away. The farmer called up and the part was immediately placed on a train that happened to be due at that time, and in one and one-half hours the thrashing machine was going full blast.

Another farmer may possibly have had a bad accident, in which some person may have been injured severely, making the immediate attention of a doctor necessary. There is no time lost when the doctor can be called by the telephone.

There are probably being sold each year to the farmer alone as many as 750,000 telephones, there being about 1,000,000 telephones a year manufactured at present. There are about 6,000,000 in operation in the United States.

The manufacturers of the independent telephones alone give employment to probably 10,000 workmen throughout the United States. The telephone exchanges alone probably employ 125,000 people.

Judge Correspondence.

Mr. Wanklin and family now occupy the house vacated by Mrs. Foote and daughter.

Five roads now for hauling logs from the camps. No need to use the sprinkler.

Ray Owen, the popular young clerk, made a short visit to Frederic and Grayling, Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Hood has gone to St. Charles, to adjust some business.

A Mr. Barkley, of Bay City, made a visit here, with a view of locating, if he can obtain work.

Mr. L. C. Smith finished adjusting the books for Dr. Underhill on his ranch, last week, and has gone to Lewiston.

Mr. Marius Hanson, of Grayling, made a business inspection of some of the camps, last week.

Lots of business and everybody is happy.

Mr. M. Dyer and Miss Della Carrier were married at Grayling, Monday January 22, and returned to Lovell Tuesday morning. Friends extend congratulations.

Sheriff Stilwell was up on business.

Frederic Correspondence.

How is your cold.

Mrs. H. Stalker is on the sick list.

Wedding bells in the near future.

J. J. Higgins, from Cheboygan, was home, Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Kelley has been in Saginaw, for a few days, on business.

Theodore Jendron is at the sanitarium at Bay City for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilbur returned from a weeks visit with her mother, at Cheney.

Metta Marvin, a former teacher in our school, made a short visit with Miss Susie Lewis.

Miss Kittie O'Neil is a welcome visitor at the home of her brother, the Doctor.

Rev. Shirley, of Hardgrove, has assisted our ministers in revival meetings, all being delighted with his fine singing.

Ed. McCracken, while scraping snow, let the scraper get away from him. It struck him on the side fracturing his ribs, and bruising him severely.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

There will be an oyster supper and dance at Gleaner Hall, Friday evening.

Rev. Shirley has been assisting in the meetings at Frederic.

Mrs. Henry Bates is enjoining a visit from her mother, Mrs. Vanslyke, of Gaylord.

Mrs. Daine Johnson had the mishap of falling down cellar, last week.

Miss Helena Morency is now staying at home.

A Modern Miracle.

"Truly miraculous seemed the recovery of Mrs. Mollie Holt of this place," writes J. O. R. Hooper, Woodford, Tenn., "she was so wasted by coughing up pus from her lungs. Doctors declared her end so near that her family had watched by her bedside forty-eight hours, when by my urgent request Dr. King's New Discovery was given her, with the astonishing result that improvement began, and continued until she finally completely recovered, and is a healthy woman today." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds, 50¢ and \$1.00 at Fourrier's Drug Store. Trial bottle free.

About EGGS....



For Example:

10 doz. common store eggs @25c	\$2.50
3 doz. bad ones in the lot @25c	.75
Total	\$3.25
10 doz. Woodmere guaranteed eggs @30c	\$3.00

A saving of..... 25c

Notice the saving of cash, and the greater saving of keeping your fingers and nose out of over-ripe hen fruit.

Try Woodmere guaranteed eggs, at

Jorgenson's.



We are headquarter for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarter for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

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1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarter for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, FLOUR, FEED, LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES, BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

You Can

Positively Save

From 40 to 50 per cent

On the regular cost-price of any garment in this house.

\$8.00 for all suits of regular 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00 value.
\$6.00 for winter suits and overcoats formerly sold at 10.00.
\$7.50 for all 12.00 suits and overcoats.
\$9.50 for all 15.00 suits and overcoats.

We are selling for one week our

Entire Stock of Embroideries for 8 1-2c,

formerly sold for 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and 22c per yard.

A Special for next week in

Shirt Waists for 79 cents,

formerly sold for \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

TAILORING AND Dressmaking Parlors

Third door north of Michigan Ave. MRS. COLBURN & STRONG.

Nursery Stock

Parties desiring nursery stock—apples, plums, pears, grapes, vines, or ornamental trees or shrubs—have an exceptional opportunity to join a club now being formed, and obtain such stock as they may desire at very low prices, delivered here, freight prepaid. Last year those who joined our club were more than satisfied. First class, well-grown northern raised apple trees, 4 cents. Other trees in proportion. For particulars write or see

John L. Hannes.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers	\$4.75-5.00
Handy butchers cattle	\$4.00-4.50
Common	\$2.75-3.75
Canners' cows	\$1.50-2.25
Stockers and feeders	\$2.50-4.00
Milk cows	\$25-40
Calves	\$5.00-8.25
Prime lambs	\$6.75-7.00
Mixed lambs	\$5.00-6.00
Culls	\$2.50-3.50
Prime medium hogs	\$5.40-5.60
Yorkers	\$5.40-5.45
Pigs	\$5.20-5.25
Roughs	4.50-5.00

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Fall and Winter, just drop in and see me.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop and Residence on Southside, near Company Boarding House.

Grayling, Mich.

A. J. Smith.

Veterinary Surgeon

Grayling, Mich.

Will answer professional calls from Grayling. Phone 31, G. H.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, HAY CITY.

Tonsorial Parlors.

GEO. LANGEVIN, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

Gasoline Engines.

REPAIRS A Specialty

AGENT for stationary Gasoline Engines and Boat Engines. Mottinger device Auto Sparkers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Engines sold put up in running order. Address F. R. SCHLITER, Frederic, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1903. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand, and time, as follows:

Bay City	Grayling	Train No.	Grayling	Mackinaw
7:10 am	ARR	207	7:40 am	ARR
11:00 am	ARR	201	1:45 pm	ARR
4:1 p m	12:15 pm	159	1:55 pm	5:30 pm
8:15 am	8:15 pm	99		
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97	8:30 am	6:40 pm
ARR	LV	ARR	LV	
5:15 pm	2:15 pm	206	2:20 pm	11:00 am
3:30 am	12:44 am	202	12:49 am	10:05 pm
		158	10:15 pm	6:45 pm
9:45 am	6:10 am	99		
		98	4:00 pm	6:00 am

Lewiston	Grayling	Train No.	Grayling	Lewiston
7:55 am	ARR	93	8:30 am	ARR
		94	1:40 pm	12:05 pm

Joh'burg	Grayling	Train No.	Grayling	Joh'burg
ARR	LV	ARR	LV	
7:50 am	6:00 am		1:40 am	11:45 am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.
L. HENRICK, Local Agent.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.
In Chancery.

Samuel Cole, Complainant,
vs.
Jennie Cole, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said county, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1905.

In this cause it appearing on affidavit on file, that the defendant, Jennie Cole, is not a resident of this state, but resides in the state of Ohio. On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Jennie Cole, cause her appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for her appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER,
Solicitor for Complainant.

Jan 4-7w

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

Jan'y 12, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court at Kalkaska, Mich., on February 24th, 1906, viz:

Homestead application No. 11,263 of George Rancour, for the N 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 26 N. R. 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wm. H. Coughlan, Charles Bart, Frank Thayer, Chas. Karr, all of Sharon, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
Register.

Jan 15-6w

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Novelty photos at Laura's old stand.

Penny photos at the Novelty gallery.

Choice apples at Metcalf's market.

Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Pay your taxes! It don't pay to have them returned.

Sale of carpet remnants at Sorenson's. Get there.

A few Harrison sleighs left. The best in the market.

WANTED—Plain sewing. Childrens preferred. HATTIE SCHRIEBER.

Don't miss getting one of our carpet remnants. J. W. Sorenson.

Strictly fresh eggs and gilt edge butter at Metcalf's Market.

Our F. S. specials are the biggest bargains ever offered. See our new one.

J. W. SORENSON.

All trimmed hats from 1/2 to 1/4 off. Excellent bargains.

MISS WILLIAMS.

Anybody and everybody who wants a sleigh, heavy medium or light, can find them here, the best in the market and at right prices. O. PALMER.

Use "Laxative Cold Breakers" every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded—Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Adelaide Bourguin, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, will come to Grayling, next week, to give lessons in Elocution, Physical Culture and Dramatic Art.

Married—At the residence of E. F. Dutton, in this village, Monday, Jan. 22d, Lewis E. Carrier and Miss Delila F. Dyer, both of Maple Forest. Rev. Pillmeier officiating.

Parties who have ordered photographs from Mr. Laur, which are waiting for them at this office are requested to call for them as he is anxious to close his business here.

Congressman Lund seems to have a pull in Washington. Through his efforts Secretary Taft, will address the Chamber of Commerce banquet at Detroit Feb. 19 and the Lincoln Club banquet at Bay City Feb. 20.

See our great combination Magazine offer on last page. It is a warm one, but will not last long. Take advantage of the offer now. The AVASSENT and three of the best magazines published, worth \$6.00, for \$3.50.

A letter from Centralia, Wash., Dan Squires says: "It has rained forty days and forty nights, but no Ark built yet, and they have not seen the sun in sixty days." He has visited Jones and Rosenthal and reports all well and prospering.

On Sabbath, Feb. 4th, Christian Endeavor Day will be observed at the Presbyterian church, which will take the place of the evening service. An interesting programme has been arranged by Amos Wells, the great C. E. worker.

The people of Grayling are most cordially invited to service at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. At the morning worship the Pastor will speak on "Christ, the way, Truth and Life." In the evening a short talk will be given on the 23rd Psalm.

Sylvester Brott of Beaver Creek has been granted a pension for disabilities following his service in the Cuban war. The accrued pension made a nice little pot for a starter, and he will take good care of it and the quarterly receipts hereafter.

N. Michelson had 32 quarters of prime beef, six heavy veals and ten dressed hogs brought from the ranche last Friday, for the market here, and a nice bunch driven down, so they could not get caught by bad storms with nothing here to kill.

Charles M. Blakesly, a former resident here, and merchant, in the store now occupied by H. Peterson, died at his home in Lansing, of pneumonia, last Saturday. He has been an invalid several years and was obliged to retire from business over a year ago.

Word was received here of the death of Henry Eggleston, of Roscommon. He was formerly a resident of Cheney and well known here, where he had many friends, whose sympathy will go out to the stricken wife and family. Mr. Eggleston had been a great sufferer for the past two years or more, and his rest, to him, will be welcome.

Our January thaw got a fresh hold on the ice king last Saturday, after the big storm of two days before, and ran the mercury to above 50 degrees, which, with twelve hours rain, took off most of the snow and flooded the surface everywhere, stopping all swamp work, and nearly destroying the roads. There was a genuine thunderstorm in the night of Saturday. Sunday night gave twelve hours more light rain, but Monday the mercury went down and we will have all the winter we need yet.

Miss Ida Hammond of Bay City, visited her mother over Sunday.

Mrs. Hammond spent last week with Mrs. Chas. Schreck in Mackinaw.

The Goodfellowship Club met with Mrs. G. L. Alexander Monday evening.

Laura Cronkright returned to her home in Stittville yesterday, after a months stay in Grayling.

Dr. H. H. Merriam has arrived, and hung out his sign at the office next to the Central Drug Store.

Rev. L. N. Moon Presiding Elder will hold the quarterly meeting services next Wednesday evening Jan. 31st.

The new M. E. pastor Rev. F. L. Thompson will preach both morning and evening next Sunday at M. E. Church.

Special car for instruction in the new system going into effect 1st. of April on M. C. R. R., in charge of H. S. McCullough is now in the yard at Grayling.

Mrs. Hattie Schreiber returned from Otter Lake, Sunday morning, where she was called two weeks ago by the serious illness of her mother's father, who died last week. It will be noticed in another column that her paternal grandfather died this week and will be buried at Groveland, today.

Glenn Wilcox, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox, about ten years old, was playing in the camp barn, where his father is at work in Otsego county, last week, and fell from the loft, being followed by two of his playmates who fell on him in such a way that one of his legs was broken in two places, between the knee and hip.

Reported that chicken thieves have been operating quite extensively on the south side of the river, of late. A dozen being taken from one coop last Saturday night, after filing and breaking the lock. Feathers and blood on the snow gave a clue, and the end is not yet. Shes guns and bull dogs are in order for such sneak thieves.

The Lounds of Ausable have closed a deal whereby they acquire all the lumber and timber interests, mill, docks, etc., of Paul Hoeft in Presque Isle county, the consideration being stated at \$150,000. The deal includes 12,000 acres of timber land mostly hardwood, the mill at Rogers City and the steamboat Starker.

Rev. E. H. Peters of Roscommon, will deliver his lecture, "In the heart of the Rockies," at the Presbyterian Church, next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the C. E. Society. This lecture is given from personal experience and observation and cannot fail to be of absorbing interest, as those will know who have before listened to this eloquent speaker. Admission 15 cents.

Larceny from the person is a state prison offense. A drunken lumberman had \$41.00 in his Mackinaw's Saturday afternoon, which was cared for by a somewhat noted Saginaw thief, who was gathered in by deputy sheriff Clark, but before the officer had entered complaint, Monday morning "Jack" probably got dry, and the matter was in some way compromised, which is a dangerous proceeding, and ought not to be.

F. S. Burgess of this village, and Mrs. Julia Inglis of Frederic, were called to Groveland, Oakland county, yesterday, on account of the sudden death of their father, Mr. R. E. Burgess at his home, where he had lived nearly all his life of 76 years. The deceased was recognized as a man of sterling integrity, and will be long remembered by the community as a potent factor for the general good.

In the February Delineator there is much of housewifely interest. Isabel Gordon Curtis' helpful household serial called "The Progress of a Housewife" touches upon the kitchen and its utensils. Delicious recipes for onions and cakes and deserts are supplemented by an interesting and instructive article on "Meat and Its Uses," and the pages of Illustrated Cookery are extremely suggestive. Gardening and house furnishing are other topics of particular interest in the home.

If one man owes \$1,000 for a year, or if one man owes \$1 for 1,000 years, or if 1,000 men owe \$1 apiece one year it is all the same to the creditor. In the first two cases it would look like a pretty large debt, but in the last case each one of the 1,000 would think his share of no importance; and that it makes no difference if he pays one time or another, so long as he pays. A newspaper depends largely on its subscribers to meet its heavy expenses, and it is necessary that all subscriptions should be received regularly.

The statement which has recently been made in opposition to the present management of state affairs in Michigan, that the tax commissioner was created "to fulfill political promises and to help out the railroads," is somewhat unique and quite characteristic of such opposition, democratic as well as mongrel. The tax commission was created during Ex-Governor Pingree's administration as an incident of his equal taxation fight against the railroads, and it has proven to be the best result of Mr. Pingree's participation in state affairs. Millions of dollars have been paid into the treasury of the state of Michigan by the railroads during the past five years that might not have been paid had it not been for the state tax commission and the laws providing for its existence. Only complete ignorance of the entire subject or a vicious desire to utilize the ignorance of others can account for a statement which seeks to have it believed that the tax commission was created by Gov. Pingree to help out the railroads.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Mrs. Mahala Guthrie a sister of Mrs. Laura Amidon be it

Resolved, that we extend to our sister member the sympathy and love of this Corps in her sad bereavement. We commend her to the tender and loving care of him, "Who doeth all things well." Trust in God he will give you strength to bear this trial.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy of the same be transmitted to our sister, Mrs. Laura Amidon.

MRS. JULIA FOURNIER, MRS. ELSIE ROBLIN, MRS. EMMA PILLMEIER, Com. W. R. C.

Beats The Music Cure.

"To keep the body in tune," writes Mrs. Mary Brown, 20 Lafayette Place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "I take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are the most reliable and pleasant laxative I have found." Best for the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 25c.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stalker and Yates, both of Frederic, Crawford County, Mich., is this the 22d day of January A. D. 1906, dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. Yates having purchased the interest of H. H. Stalker. The business will be continued at Frederic by S. J. Yates who will pay all claims against the firm of Stalker and Yates, and will collect all accounts, due said firm.

Signed H. H. STALKER, S. J. YATES, Jan 25-4w

Half The World Wonders

how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and all Skin eruptions: they know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds St., Springfield Ill., says: "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 25c.

Baptized with Jordan Water.

ALBION Rev. C. E. Scott, pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Albion surprised eight young persons when they came forward to receive baptism. He brought forth a bottle of water from the River Jordan, that he had brought on his return from the Holy Land a few years ago. He explained to the young persons that he was about to baptize them with water that he had dipped from the river in which John baptized, the river in which Christ was baptized.

May Live 100 Years.

The chances for living a full century are excellent in the case of Mrs. Jenny Duncan, of Haynesville, Me., now 70 years old. She writes: "Electric Bitters cured me of Chronic Dyspepsia of 20 years standing, and made me feel as well and strong as a girl." Electric Bitters cure Stomach and liver diseases, Blood disorders, General Debility and bodily weakness. Sold on a guarantee at Fournier's Drug Store. Price only 50c.

Johannesburg Correspondence.

Lots of snow, and more coming.

Last Saturday was ushered in with a genuine blizzard, which raged all day. It was the worst of the season.

The welcome ring of the school bell is heard again, after a vacation of two weeks.

Mrs. Laura Pond made a business and pleasure trip to Bay City, Saginaw and Lapeer, during vacation.

Mrs. Cora Vandewater spent her vacation with her parents at Owosso.

Miss Elizabeth Brennan visited her parents at Big Rock, during the vacation.

The farmers are hauling logs to the mill at a lively rate.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Johannesburg Manufacturing Company occurred on Saturday, Jan. 6, at the company's office at this place. The following members were present:

Manitac—E. N. Salling.

Grayling—R. Hanson, N. Michelson, Geo. Alexander, Axel Michelson, Oscar Hanson.

Detroit—O. S. Hanes, F. C. Borden.

Saginaw—Elmer Connell.

Lewiston—R. Bay, Hans Bay.

They arrived on the morning train which was delayed by the blizzard nearly three hours. After the business of the company had been transacted, they were escorted by the general managers of the company, F. L. Michelson to the new Franklin House, where he had a banquet prepared for them. After the banquet the junior members drove to camp, and the Senior members took in the city. They returned on the special at 5:00 p. m. much pleased with the outlook.

If rumors are true we expect a boom for Johannesburg in 1905.

Misses Manie and Ethel Colbeck spent their vacation with their parents at this place.

UNCLE JOSH.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

CLEARING SALE!

All our Furnishing Goods at greatly cut prices!

Men's Fancy \$1.50 Shirts now only \$1.00
Men's Fancy \$1.00—1.25 Shirts now only 75c
Men's Fancy 65c-75c Shirts now only 50c
Men's Underwear..... At your own price
Boys' Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers only 20c
Men's Heavy Overshirts, worth 60 and 65c, only 40c
Men's Overalls and Jackets, at..... 45c
Boys' Overalls at..... 20c
Large line of Handkerchiefs, Ties, Suspenders, woolen and cotton Hose at greatly reduced prices. Come and see.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,
The New Store.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel.



USE
SLEEPY EYE
FLOUR,
No better anywhere.
The Best Groceries,
HAY, GRAIN,
FEED,
AT RIGHT PRICES.

CONNINE & CO.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Fournier's Drug Store.

The old Reliable.

Iron-Ox
Tablets
Cure Constipation

There are many people suffering from weak nerves, weak backs, weak stomachs, and sluggish livers, who do not realize that constipated bowels are the cause of their trouble. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation to stay cured, and tone up every organ of the body to healthy action.

30 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at your druggist, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

To Clear The Deck

For our
Annual Inventory.

High-Pressure selling is the order here now. Every suit, every overcoat, every item or article that is left of our Fall and Winter stock, is subject to another great price reduction prior to our Annual "Stock Taking."

Rather than carry anything over we shall mark a price on it that you can't afford to ignore. There's always something you need and at this sale you can afford to lay in a supply for future requirements. Many a person who has never known the luxury of having all the wearables they wanted will find that this Sale gives them the opportunity to stock-up with a plenty of everything at very small outlay.

Don't delay! There are opportunities here now that you'll not see soon again. These values can't last. This is a clean-up of goods left on hand—we couldn't replace them at anything like the money. We've had our season's selling. What is left is yours without our counting the cost.

The Boys' Clothing and the Furnishings, too, are included in this Sale.

Here's the chance of the whole year to fit out the entire family. There are months ahead of you of late Winter or raw Spring weather when good, warm, comfortable clothes will be acceptable. The styles are new and will be all right next season. It's simply a case of our needing the room, not wishing to carry over the goods. We've got to prepare in advance for future business. In a few days now we shall take account of stock to see where we stand. We would rather count these goods in dollars than in garments—even at the loss this sale means to us.

Mens' Suits and Overcoats.

Mens' \$25.00 all wool suits reduced to	\$18.50
Mens' \$18.00 and \$20.00 all wool suits reduced to	14.50
Mens' \$15.00 all wool suits reduced to	11.50
Mens' \$12.50 all wool suits reduced to	8.75
Mens' \$10.00 Worsteds suits reduced to	7.50
Mens' Overcoats reduced in like proportion.	

Ladies' Coats.

Ladies' \$25.00 Coat latest style satin quilted lining for	17.00
Ladies' \$20.00 Coat, plush lining for	15.00
Ladies' \$18.00 Coats for	13.50
Ladies' \$15.00 Coats for	11.50
Ladies' \$12.00 Coats for	8.75

Childrens' Coats.

Childrens' \$3.00 and 3.50 Coats for	2.00
Childrens' \$5.00 and 6.00 Coats for	4.00
Childrens' \$8.00 Coats for	5.75

Furs.

\$2.00 Furs for	.98
\$3.50 Furs for	1.87-1-2
\$5.00 Furs for	2.98
\$6.00 Furs for	4.25
\$8.00 Furs for	4.50
\$12.00 Furs for	7.95

COME EARLY--NOTHING CARRIED OVER.

Grayling Mercantile Co.
The People's Store.

SORROW!

Your sorrow will be great if you neglect taking advantage of our Sale of Carpet Remnants. We offer them to you at the following prices: 12-15-20-25-30-35c per yard.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.
THE
Central Drug Store
N. P. OLSON
PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

Take
VINOL!

The modern reconstructive tonic.

We sell and guarantee it!

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.
J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

KING SEES DOCTORS.

ENGLISH COURT CIRCLES ANXIOUS ABOUT EDWARD.

Three eminent physicians in consultation over condition of ruler's throat, which is said to be affected.

The King's health causes much anxiety in English court circles, according to a persistent rumor, and the fact that he was in consultation with three physicians the other day lends color to the reports. The King came to London from Sandringham and Sir Felix Semon, physician extraordinary to his majesty and the most famous throat specialist in Great Britain, visited him at Buckingham Palace, accompanied by Sir Frederic Treves, the King's surgeon, and another eminent physician. All three were at the palace some time. It is said that the King's throat is bothering him. Owing to a broken tendon of his ankle the King has been unable to take any exercise. Being of an apoplectic tendency, he is gaining flesh rapidly, and this occasionally occasions difficulty in breathing. It is reported that recently the King's first valet became alarmed early one morning by his majesty's heavy breathing and hastily summoned a physician. This incident was at first denied; but was afterward admitted unofficially. To all journalistic inquiries about the King's health Lord Knollys, his secretary, invariably replies that it is excellent. Notwithstanding these rumors, King Edward went to a theater. His majesty appeared to be in good health and spirits.

BANKER MYSTERIOUSLY SLAIN.

Body of R. K. Lewis of West Farmington, Ohio, found in river. The people of West Farmington, Ohio, are greatly excited as a result of the mysterious murder of R. K. Lewis, a wealthy banker and farmer. A stranger came to the home of Lewis in a carriage. Lewis and this man, it is said, were in conference for an hour. At the end of that time a hired man in another part of the house smelled smoke and rushed into the room. He found Lewis lying dead with his head crushed and his hands and feet tightly bound. The body was covered with burning straw which had been saturated with kerosene. The stranger was missing.

PROHIBITS CROWDING OF CARS.

Cleveland City Ordinance to Obey New City Ordinance. "Take next car" soon will be a familiar sign on Cleveland street cars, for the company has decided to aid in enforcing the new health ordinance against overcrowding. When all the seats are filled and the permitted number of strap hangers have crowded into the cars no more passengers will be allowed to enter. It is thought by the company officials that the public outcry will force the revocation of the ordinance.

AVANCESE BURLESQUE MINERS.

Seven men were killed by a snowslide at the mining camp at Alta, Utah, according to the latest message received before the telephone wires broke. Efforts to gain further information have been fruitless owing to the condition of the wires and the deep snow in the mountains.

Held for Schaefer Murder.

William Barnes, a car repairer in the Rio Grande shops, was arrested in Denver, Colo., on request of the authorities of Bedford, Ind. He is charged with complicity in the murder of Miss Sarah Schaefer at Bedford about two years ago.

Death Prevents Disgrace.

Town Clerk William S. Schrieber was found dead in a room filled with gas at the Union Hotel in Bridgeport, Conn. He had been missing for three days. Schrieber figured in the ballot-box stuffing investigation now being conducted. He was 40 years of age and led a family.

Aeronaut Falls 2,000 Feet.

Lindsay Cooper, an aeronaut of Clarinda, Ohio, traveling with a carnival show exhibiting at Wolfe City, Texas, fell from his balloon at that place, a distance of 2,000 feet, and was instantly killed. Cooper was a well-known man. He lost his hold on the trapeze and fell.

\$1,000,000 Burned in Mail Car.

The mail car on the Orenda-Herbstall train was burned in an accident in Belgium. The car contained the Indian mail and \$1,000,000 worth of valuables, which were destroyed. The valuables were insured.

Actress Weds Rich Horseman.

Viola Allen, the actress, is the wife of Peter Durning, millionaire horseman, the wedding ceremony having been performed in Louisville last August and kept a close secret for five months.

Found Dead in His Study.

Rev. Frederick Stanley Root, secretary of the American Association of Social Science, was found dead in his study at West Divinity Hall, New Haven, Conn. He was about 50 years old.

Revolutions Rebels Victorious.

The revolutionaries have entered Quito, the capital of Ecuador. Vice President Baquerizo Moreno has assumed executive power and will appoint a new cabinet.

Balcony Breaks Many Heart.

While a minstrel company was playing at Field's opera house, Washington, Ga., a wing of the balcony gave way, falling upon a portion of the audience below. A score or more persons were injured.

Irving's Estate to Two Sons.

The will of the late Sir Irving Irving was probated in London. His estate is valued at \$73,165. The will provides for the payment of an annuity to his valet, Collinson. The bulk of the residue goes in equal parts to the two sons of the testator.

Depew Thinks Everyone Hostile.

Close friends of Senator Depew in Washington are informed that he suffers from apoplexy and melancholia. He believes that every one is hostile to him, and it is announced in New York that he has given up all social affairs.

Five Years for Banker.

Henry Lear, former president of the Doylestown (Pa.) National bank, which failed several years ago, was sentenced by Judge McPherson in the United States District Court in Philadelphia to five years imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary for embezzling \$10,000 of the bank.

SPORN RASES BUILDINGS.

Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky Visited by a Severe Wind.

Dispatches from various points in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky report great damage by a severe wind, rain and hail storm Monday night. During the height of the storm the wind reached a velocity of forty to sixty miles an hour. One fatality is reported and several others were injured. At Lancaster, Ohio, several buildings were wrecked and considerable damage is reported throughout the country. The roofs of several dwellings at Springfield and Hamilton were blown off. At Lima the Main Street Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning and destroyed by flames. At Eaton, Ohio, a schoolhouse in the Pence Neighborhood, five miles north, was razed, and many dwellings and barns were demolished. Miss Bertha Hart and twenty-five pupils in the school building when it collapsed, but escaped injury. Fatally injured, it is reported, a number of houses, sheds were unroofed and other damage was done. Several barges of ties in the harbor there and at Rockport and Jopka, Ill., were sunk. At Frankfort, Ind., the wind demolished a brick schoolhouse, and one pupil was killed and two others were seriously injured. Ella Johnson, 12 years old, was killed, and Elsie Johnson, her 6-year-old sister, and the teacher, Homer Curtis, sustained broken arms. At New-castle, Ind., a large smokestack fell on the roof of the Christian Church, where the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Shoup was being held.

SLAYS FAMILY AND ENDS LIFE.

New Hampshire Farmer Kills Wife, 5 Children and Mother-in-Law. After murdering seven of his household and burning the home containing their bodies, Charles H. Ayers, a farmer of North Pembroke, N. H., shot and killed himself. What caused the wholesale tragedy is unknown. Early the other morning he killed his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Laura E. Lakeman, and his five children, Florence, 17 years old; Albert, 10; Bernice, 6; Andrew, 4; and a baby girl 2 years old. After setting fire to the home he drove to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, at Chichester, six miles distant. Later a neighbor arrived at the Bailey home and informed Ayers that his house had burned. As soon as Ayers heard this he drew a revolver and shot himself.

FINED FOR ESCAPING ROBBERY.

Foreigners, Accused of Cruelty to a Horse, Can't Make Tale Known. Because they drove their horse at top speed to escape from highwaymen who held them up near Gallatin, Pa., Dominick, Maria and his son, Sabatino, were fined \$40 each for cruelty to the horse by Justice of the Peace Bath of Gallatin. The foreigners can speak no English and tried in vain to tell the judge why they had driven at such speed.

PAYS \$50,000 FOR GOOD NAME.

Banker Gives Remarkable Example of High Moral Action. A remarkable example of high moral action was set the other day when President Frederick Gwinther of the Defunct Enterprise National bank of Allegheny, Pa., from his private fortune reimbursed his employees in various business enterprises for losses sustained by the failure of the bank, aggregating \$50,000, because they had made deposits on his advice.

Chicagoan Slain in Mexico.

Col. L. H. Whitney, a Chicago lawyer who has a winter home at Ocean Springs, Miss., received a telegram announcing that his son-in-law, Albert W. Staples of Chicago, had been murdered by robbers in Mexico. Staples for a year has been superintendent of the Giroux Consolidated Mining Company of Carbo, Sonora, Mexico.

Twenty-five Havana Agitators.

Deputy labor agitators from Havana who had given offense by interference in the local cigarmakers' strike and by criticism of American workmen were corralled by a citizens' committee of seventy-five armed men in Key West, Fla., put on board a ship by force and started for Cuba.

Depew Not Asked to Resign.

After a savage attack upon United States Senator Depew, who was declared to be "a prominent figure in the system of public debauchery," the New York State Senate defeated the resolution of Senator Brackett calling on Depew to resign.

Fire Sweeps Arkansas Town.

A fire in Russellville, Ark., wiped out the entire business district and entailed an aggregate loss of \$300,000. The high wind spread the flames rapidly and the fire practically burned itself out.

Death of "Aunt Lizzie" Alken.

"Aunt Lizzie" Alken, for decades a prominent figure in Baptist church circles in Chicago, and who achieved distinction as a nurse during the Civil War, died at her home, after a brief illness. She was in her 80th year.

600,000 Starving in Japan.

Conservatively compiled statistics published in the newspapers show there are 600,000 persons in northern Japan, who are famine stricken. Undoubtedly the suffering is far greater than the government is willing to admit.

Thousands of Sheep Die.

Thousands of sheep are dying in Nevada as a result of the sudden coming of cold weather. The animals are starving, but cannot be relieved because of the deep snow. Immense loss is also expected among cattle.

Insurgent Republicans Defeated.

The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House by a vote of 253 to 71, and in the result of the long struggle on the floor the gradual disintegration of the Republican insurgent forces was seen.

Kills Wife Before Children.

William Ramaker, living two miles from Shelbytown, Wis., crushed his wife's head with a piece of wood while his children pleaded with him to spare her. The woman was instantly killed. Ramaker has been arrested.

Trains Ditched and Two Men Killed.

Two Baltimore and Ohio freight trains collided at Newton Falls, Ohio, resulting in thirteen cars and an engine being derailed. A fireman and an unknown man were killed and a third man fatally injured.

Bitter Speech by Tillman.

Senator Tillman, in a speech in the Senate Wednesday made the election of Mrs. Morris from the White House the text for a bitter attack on Roosevelt.

Five Middlemen Are Expelled.

When the full brigade of middlemen were paraded in Annapolis Wednesday for the regular dinner formation, five were expelled.

MR. FIELD IS DEAD.

Chicago's Richest Merchant Passes Away.

Business Man Known Throughout the World Succumbs to Pneumonia in New York—Work of Physicians Unavailing. Marshall Field, the merchant prince of Chicago, died at the Holland House in New York, Tuesday, as a result of pneumonia which developed from a cold. The best efforts of the physicians to prolong his life were unavailing. Mrs. Field, who accompanied him from Chicago, and other relatives were with him when the end came. Monday all hope was abandoned and Mr. Field was thought to be dying all through the morning and early afternoon, but he rallied at 3 o'clock, asked for food. His improvement continued during the night, and raised a feeling hope that he might survive. Relatives of Mr. Field were hastily summoned by telegraph when it became known that he was near death. Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., who had just been released from attendance at the

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MARSHALL FIELD.

IS OVERSEER OUSTED?

Such a Report Has Gained Circulation—Dowrie Said to Be in Race. John G. Speicher, general overseer at Zion City, Ill., is reported to have been ousted as a member of the governing triumvirate and a serious conflict between John Alexander Dowrie and officials of Zion is said to be impending. A dispute developed following an announcement that Speicher, Dowrie, V. V. Harner and Dewey Alexander Granger, members of the triumvirate, had assumed absolute control of Zion City affairs and that Dowrie had been ousted of all authority except that of spiritual head. In a fit of rage Dowrie, residing for the winter at Port Antonio, Jamaica, is said to have sent a cablegram summarily dismissing Speicher. Word of the triumvirate's alleged assumption of authority is said to have been "spread off" to Dowrie less than an hour after the announcement was made. Then the wires were kept hot in the sending of explanations and threats. It is asserted Dowrie made it clear to Speicher and other officials that he did not intend to lose control of any authority. From other sources it was learned the tendency is growing among Zion City followers to break away from old methods and operate upon a more liberal business system. It was said outside factories would be invited to locate at Zion.

FACTS ON CITIES' MILK SUPPLY.

Consumption of Fluid in Boston, Gotham and Philadelphia. An interesting report on the milk supply of Boston, New York and Philadelphia has been published by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. "Greater Boston," with a population of 840,000, consumes 1,250,000 eight and one-half quart cans monthly, or four-tenths of a pint per capita per day. Greater New York's milk consumption is 875,000 quarts daily, not including cream. This requires 200,000 cows. Philadelphia consumes about 320,000 quarts of milk daily.

Many Cattle Are Stricken.

Hundreds of cattle are dropping dead in southern Mexico from an unknown cause. In one herd alone 133 cattle died instantly and in another forty. It is feared that if the cause is not ascertained the cattle in the affected section will be entirely exterminated.

Proposition to Go Before Voters.

The Chicago City Council passed Mayor Dunne's ordinance under the Mueller law, the leaders of the "gray wolf" element, unexpectedly voting the Mayor's measure. The proposition will go on the ballot for the public next April. Bad faith is charged by the anti-Dunne men.

Drown on Hatters.

Twelve persons, eight men and four women, may have been drowned by the wreck of the schooner Robert L. Stevenson, on Hatters. A sailor, who was picked up by fishermen, plans to tell the story. The twelve missing persons left the wreck in a raft.

Explosion Entombs Workers.

An explosion of dust in the mines of the Kanawha-Detroit Coal Company on Point creek, about twenty-five miles from Charleston, W. Va., entombed a score of miners. Eighteen are reported killed. The explosion could be heard for miles.

Chicago Man Arrested in Russia.

William English Walling of Chicago, sociological student, is reported to have been thrown into a prison at St. Petersburg, where he has been recently investigating the revolutionary and social movements. His family has no information.

Killed in a Prize Fight.

"Kid" Gog, a boxer, was killed in the second round of a three-round bout in a place known as George McFadden's club in Third Avenue, New York. The man with whom he was fighting escaped and the police are looking for him.

Workmen's Friend Re-elected.

John Burns, the champion of the Irish workman, has been re-elected to the British Parliament by 1,800 majority, and thousands of men thronged the streets celebrating his victory. The Liberal victory grows.

Shoe Company Officials Resign.

Following the discovery of alleged discrepancies amounting to \$150,000 in the accounts of the Tannet Shoe Company of St. Louis, officials of the concern resigned and traveling salesmen were called in.

Flint Minister to Japan.

Luke B. Wright of Tennessee, Governor General of the Philippines, being named by the President as the first American ambassador to Japan.

Three Blown to Pieces.

Three men were blown to pieces by an explosion of giant powder in the Opp mine, a mile and a half from Jacksonville, Ore.

Name Deserves Carnegie Medal.

There is not a sadder hero or heroine in the United States deserving of a medal, according to the decision of the Carnegie hero commission.

FIELD A MERCANTILE GENIUS.

Mable Clerk Attains First Place in World's Commerce.

From a clerk in a country store to the merchant prince of modern times is the path spanned by Marshall Field of Chicago, Mass., Aug. 15, 1857, a son of John Field, a sturdy New England farmer, and was the third of a family of nine children.

The first actual work done by Marshall Field in this world was to drive the cows from a pasture to the barns upon his father's farm. Subsequently he learned to milk cows and as he grew older his spare time was spent in various duties connected with farm work. His father, however, started him to the district school at the age of 6 and he continued to put in his time at the school and at an academy in Conway until he obtained a position in the general store of Deacon Davis at Conway.

The first appearance of young Field in the mercantile world was not wholly a success, and it was even counted a failure by the merchant-prince of the future, who told John Field, the boy's father, after the lad had been at work in the store for some weeks, that Marshall would never make a "storekeeper," and he advised the father to take the lad back to the farm for farm work. Marshall Field was dismissed from the service of the owner of a country store, but he was not discouraged; he had seen just enough of trade to whet his appetite and he decided that his life work would be in the mercantile field. Young Field decided to disregard the advice of Deacon Davis at Conway and he secured a position in a general store in Pittsfield, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship of four years in the mercantile business. He was 21 years old by this time and he decided to change his domicile to the West, and Chicago was the point he settled upon for future operations. He worked four years for Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., where he first applied for a position. His duties were not of an elevating character, but while in his humble position he became acquainted with Levi Z. Leiter, another ambitious young man, who decided to shoulder they started in the battle for supremacy in the mercantile world.

His employers eventually recognized genius in his originality and daring, and after four years' service in 1860 Field was first identified with the business fortunes of Chicago, when he was made a partner in the firm which at that time was Cooley, Farwell & Leiter. After the firm's name was changed to Farwell, Field & Co. The war followed and the firm netted large profits, and it was at that time Field's savings became a nucleus of his later fortune. In 1865, after the war, the firm reorganized, and the new firm existed under the name of Field, Leiter & Palmer, the members being, besides Marshall Field, Levi Z. Leiter and Potter Palmer. The latter withdrew from the mercantile business two years later, leaving the firm Field, Leiter & Co., which for fourteen years flourished, until the firm was the best and most favorably known of any mercantile house in the West.

It was in 1881 that Leiter withdrew from the firm and left Marshall Field the sole proprietor of the mammoth retail and wholesale business, which he proceeded to build into an institution, immensely larger and more perfect than that controlled by the two. Since 1881 the establishments have been operated by Marshall Field & Co. and for a quarter of a century the company, which has been practically Marshall Field and all direction has been branching out, purchasing new frontage, enlarging and improving until the establishment is today recognized as one of the world's greatest mercantile houses. This in brief, is the history of Marshall Field's remarkable progress from obscurity and incompetence to the height of wealth and proficiency, the most successful merchant of the age.

LOVER OF HOME.

Despite Great Wealth, Merchant's Life is Simple and Quiet. While a wizard of the commercial world, Marshall Field never dealt in flattery. His transactions always were over something tangible and real, and this characteristic reached to the interior of his home. Field was essentially a man of family and home.

Marshall Field was married to Miss Sarah Ann Field, second daughter of Robert Scott of Ironton, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1853. Three children resulted from the union, two of whom are still living. Mrs. Field died at Nice, France, a few years ago, where she had gone for her health. She had been an invalid for several years.

The first child, Lewis Field, died when an infant in 1868. Marshall Field, Jr., who shot and accidentally killed himself last November, was born April 27, 1868, and married Miss Albertine Luck of Chicago. The only daughter was Ethel Newcomb Field, who was born in 1873. She married Arthur Magie Tree in 1891, was later divorced and is now the wife of Captain David Beatty of the British navy. For several years Mr. Field spent a portion of his winters in Italy with his children and grandchildren in England and France.

On Sept. 5 of last year Mr. Field was wedded to Mrs. Della Spencer Catton, widow of the late Arthur Catton. Mr. and Mrs. Field were given a cordial reception on their return to Chicago, but their happiness was soon clouded by the death of Marshall Field, Jr., who accidentally shot himself with a magazine revolver at his residence.

In religion, as in everything else, Marshall Field always availed himself of a steady churchgoer, what his contributions to religious institutions were will never be known, as he was a modest though generous giver.

Perhaps no man of the wealth possessed by Marshall Field spent more happy and contented hours in his later days. His home was simple and quiet, with private cars and his friends—old boys and rare pictures—with which he spent many a peaceful evening. In social life Mr. Field was retiring and it was seldom that he appeared in the gatherings made up of what is generally termed "society." When his business was finished he was invariably found at his home, which, though expensive, is unostentatious and in keeping with the plain character of the man.

Marshall Field was always kindly and generous. Mr. Field's kindness to his employees, of whom there were thousands, was tempered only by his determination to encourage industry and proficiency.

Notes of Current Events.

Gen. Booth in his annual address to the Salvation army attributes his robust health to the fact that for the last seven years he has been a strict vegetarian.

C. S. Guthrie, chairman of the board of directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, died in Salisbury, N. C., following an operation for appendicitis. Guthrie was prominent in the industry of the South. He was secretary at Caracas and his recognition by Venezuela is a new basis of contention between the two countries.

CONGRESS

Mr. Bacon succeeded Monday in securing an open discussion of the Moroccan question in the Senate. It came up through the introduction of a resolution making a general declaration against interference on the part of the United States in any controversy among European nations concerning their internal affairs. At Mr. Bacon's request the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The merchant marine bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Gallinger offered a number of amendments, relating principally to the naval militia proposed by the bill, which was adopted. General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded in the House. Mr. Buebeck (Wis.), the leader of the Republican insurgents, took the floor on a question of personal privilege to explain his attitude on the statehood measure.

A discussion of the railroad rate question was precipitated in the Senate Tuesday when Mr. Fulton took the floor to explain in detail his amendment to the Doolittle bill offered by him, giving courts of justice authority to modify orders of the interstate commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. Mr. Scott made a speech in support of the merchant marine shipping bill. The bill appropriating \$500,000 for a memorial bridge across the Potomac river at Washington was passed. The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House substantially as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 238 to 71. It was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco, 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. Many amendments were launched only to be defeated after a strenuous debate. The Democratic substitute found support only with the tariff and was defeated 211 to 106. An effort to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippines as soon as the natives can be prepared for self-government was lost. The House agreed to a resolution transmitting to the House all the correspondence and dispatches between this country and Austria-Hungary and the committee on immigration and fine of Marcus Braun, special immigrant commissioner of the United States.

The recent forcible removal from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of an emphatic denunciation by Mr. Tillman in the Senate Wednesday. His remarks called out a rejoinder from Mr. Aldrich, who supported the removal of Mrs. Morris. Mr. Tillman called for a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any member of the Philippine commission or any officer of the army or navy owns any land in the islands, particularly with reference to the location of proposed railroads, was adopted. The Philippine tariff bill was received from the committee on Philippine Islands. The House took favorable action on 168 pension bills. Forty-two of the beneficiaries are blind and sixty-eight paralyzed.

In the Senate Thursday Mr. Tillman presented his resolution directing an investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House. It was laid on the table. The rest of the day was devoted to speeches by Mr. McCumby advocating the pure food bill and by Mr. Mallory opposing the shipping bill. The House ordered an investigation to ascertain the amount needed to preserve the frigate Constitution and paid a tribute to the old ship. Nearly all the rest of the session was devoted to the perfection and passage of a bill arranging the final disposition of the affairs of the civilized tribes in Indian Territory. It provides for concluding the enrollment of Indians of the tribes and allotment of lands to them. Many restrictions are imposed. Mr. Littauer reported the urgent deficiency bill and gave notice that it would be called up for consideration Friday.

The House discussed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill Friday, much of the debate relating to the necessity for curbing the department heads in their demands for additional money. Mr. Perkins (N. Y.) made a short speech favoring free bills. There was no session of the Senate.

Amuse in the expenditure of appropriations was the text of the discussions in the House Saturday during the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. Little progress was made with the bill. The \$2,015 Knox portrait was again a topic of unfavorable comment and department heads generally came in for criticism. The most animated debate took place on the amendment to increase the amount for the transportation of soldiers. One argument advanced was that this appropriation meant distress to the interior sections of the country, where silver money is used, but the opponents of the amendment declared that the appropriation was abused by the express companies, for whose benefit, it was stated the appropriation was made. The amendment was lost by a vote of 70 to 74. A bill was passed providing for the holding of a Federal court at Grand Island, Neb. There was no session of the Senate.

National Capital Notes.

An oil pipe line across the Isthmus of Panama will be built if Secretary Taft's recommendations to President Roosevelt are accepted.

Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon will be tried in the courts of the District of Columbia for complicity in the land fraud cases in Oregon, beginning last week in March. The trials of E. A. Hyde, John A. Benson, J. H. Schuchler and J. P. Diamond will follow.

Secretary Rountree's letter of reprimand to Commander Lucien Court, which was ordered by the court martial as the result of the explosion on the gunboat Bennington, is mild in tone, and not altogether uncomplimentary to Commander Young.

Lieut. Gen. Chaffee has tendered his resignation as chief of the army staff, to take effect at once, and it was accepted by the President. Gen. Bates will succeed him.

Attorney General Moody has rendered an opinion for Secretary Wilson holding that it will be lawful for the head of the Department of Agriculture to publish the names of dealers who sell adulterated food.

Representative Mitchell (Mass.) has introduced a bill providing for publicity in connection with all funds used in campaigns for the election of members of the House. The bill is the product of the Belmont publicity committee.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. While failures for the entire country are slight, by more numerous, it is notable that those in this district fell one-third under those of a year ago. Bank exchanges again present a heavy aggregate, indicating that the January settlements have made good progress and suggest rising deposits.

Commercial operations generally exhibit sustained activity. New demands make a satisfactory showing in the productive branches. Iron and steel capacity is more largely drawn upon and there is further call for foundry, forge and carshop output. Outside construction continues to be pushed ahead without difficulty from the weather and this furnishes an unusual demand for all kinds of building material.

Wholesale dealings in staple merchandise have advanced to a gratifying volume, there being improvement in both house sales and mail orders for early delivery of spring goods. All indications strongly favor exceptional absorption of necessities and bookings for the interior are well distributed in the leading branches. Retail trade moves steadily, the recent colder weather having stimulated sharp buying of winter apparel. The markets for raw material reflect liberal buying in hides, leather and lumber, while prices remain very firm. A declining tendency in raw cotton is more apparent, but this has not affected quotations for finished goods, the demand for the latter having increased.

Bank clearings, \$230,287,232, exceed those of the corresponding week last year by 23.4 per cent. Financial operations have resulted in some gain to deposits, but reserves are being strengthened. In view of the next call for statements, and the discount rate for commercial paper remained at 6 per cent, and collateral loans were easier at 5 1/2 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district last week and forty-eight a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

New York.

Though unfavorable weather conditions have deterred distribution of heavy wearing apparel, autumn-like temperatures continue to favor outdoor operations, to prolong the demand for building materials, and to prevent cessation of labor at a period when there is always more or less enforced idleness. Mining lines, particularly iron and steel, machinery and inter-related industries, are active as heretofore, and the outlook for 1906 grows even more promising, while the general tendency is for prices of finished products to advance. Clearance sales rule the retail lines, but it is especially noteworthy that orders on spring account are of large proportions; that prompt shipments are being demanded, and that the season has opened three weeks to a month in advance of the usual date.

Business failures in the United States in the week ending Jan. 11 number 284, against 220 last week, 205 in the like week of 1905, 315 in 1904, 234 in 1903 and 291 in 1902.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.52; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 45c; oats, standard, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; barley, No. 2, \$5.50 to \$12.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, 57c to 61c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.45; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 4



Successful gardening can be done only on a fixed system.

You cannot fatten sheep profitably while they are fattening parasites.

Often the cow which gives but a small quantity of milk enriches it so that it is very profitable.

It is more economical to keep the calves growing rapidly even though it does require more feed.

Carbolic salve or vaseline are good remedies for sore teats. They can be applied before starting to milk.

When you wean the colt give him plenty of oats and he will go through all right, but no other grain will take the place of oats.

Green string beans, onions, wax beans, parsley, beets, cucumbers, radishes and tomatoes are desirable for the home garden.

There is an onion hoe on the market, long and narrow but triangular in shape, that is most handy for getting in narrow places in order to keep down the weeds.

Several dairymen have put in large crops of beets, the tops of which make excellent feed, increasing the slow and adding richness. They can be used as silage and are cheap and valuable milk producers.

The butter-oleomargarine fight seems to have been a fight after all between the cow and the steer. Where would the steer be if it were not for the cow? The cow has won and it is fitting that she should.

A very careful accountant has calculated that it costs about sixteen cents per bushel to raise corn in the corn belt. When it is known that the selling price is considerably more than double that amount it is easy to see why good corn land sells at the one hundred mark.

In some parts of Wisconsin farmers have been growing peas for canning purposes and now they claim that it depletes the land and they further refuse to grow them. Besides the deterioration in fertility there has come a phenomenal growth of all kinds of weeds and they have concluded to call a halt. There are some things the crop grower will not even dare to do.

Contrary to general impression, the fewer eggs a hen lays, the more are they likely to be fertile. If we can judge from experiments carried on at the Maine Station. There an attempt was made to breed downward in egg field as well as upward. The experimenters were surprised at finding an unlooked-for obstacle, namely, the infertility of the eggs from hens producing the fewest.

The stock yards is a very good place to sell all kinds of finished live stock products, but it is a very poor place to buy sires for breeding purposes. Stock yard sires grade all the way from very poor to no grade and their breeding is like the X in algebra. There is also a splendid chance for the introduction of disease by such a practice. It is better to buy from a reputable breeder than to run any chances by buying from a stock yard.

Something of a novelty in the line of dairy schools is the recently established Norwegian course for dairy maids. The instruction is of a practical kind, the young women being taught to tend cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, including feeding, tending, also dairymaking, scrubbing and cleaning the milk vessels. The feed and milk must be weighed and a record kept. There is instruction from text books on the care of live stock in addition to the practical work. The course requires about six months attendance.

A new hardy English walnut is being introduced which it is claimed can be grown in the latitude of Central New York State. One tree in Niagara County is reported to have yielded twenty-five bushels of walnuts, for which the owner was offered 22 cents per pound. The shell is very thin and the meat of excellent quality. A number of groves have been set out in Niagara County, and one Orleans County farmer is planting a five-acre orchard. This grower writes that his trees have gone through the winter without injury.

Much is said about the use of the cultivator for corn, but the harrow will do good service in destroying small weeds, and if the small weeds are killed as fast as they appear the work later in the season will be lessened. The object in cultivating should be not to injure the roots of the corn more than is possible, for which reason the cultivation should be shallow. If the land is baked and hard, it should then be deeply cultivated, going between the rows until the work is well done, giving shallow and level culture at the next workings.

Weeds as Money Crops. If a plant out of its right place may be termed a weed, then it must also be true that a weed for which a right use has been found becomes a useful plant. It may be that no plant is really a weed if only its right use can be found. The recent experiments at the Vermont Experiment Station suggest that a profitable market may possibly be found for the roots of the much hated witch grass, which have certain medicinal values and are in more or less demand from drug concerns. The common sorrel, another weed almost as objectionable, is in France consid-

GETS ANOTHER CHANCE.

The Most Remarkable Defense in Criminal History.

Albert T. Patrick, the condemned New York lawyer, who has put up one of the most remarkable fights for life known in criminal history, has been granted a reprieve until March 10 by Gov. Hughes, and his attorneys may move for a new trial on the grounds of fresh evidence.

The error for which Patrick was convicted was that of being the principal in the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged and very wealthy recluse, in the latter's apartments in New York Sept. 23, 1900.

It was alleged that Rice was the victim of a plot in which his valet, Charles E. Jones, at the instigation and under the direction of Patrick, murdered his master by the use of chloroform.

A check against one of Rice's bank accounts, found to be a forgery, led to the arrest of Patrick and Jones on Oct. 4, 1900. Jones confessed to the murder in several contradictory statements. He was accepted as a State witness and was never tried. He is now living in Texas.

Patrick, himself an able criminal lawyer, had the assistance in his defense of the best attorneys, but in spite of all was found guilty of murder in the first degree and April 8, 1902, he was sentenced to death. Then began that remarkable fight for a retrial. Every possible means have been used to delay execution of sentence and get his case once more before the courts. An appeal in every court in the State open to him has been made, but always in vain.

The plucky fight put up by the condemned man has attracted world-wide attention, and a great deal of sympathy for Patrick has been shown. Commutation of sentence was asked for recently by a petition signed by such men as Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, former President Grover Cleveland, Mark Twain and others.

HIGH TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

The Country Never Before So Prosperous as It Is To-day.

Never before in all the country's history has it been so prosperous as it is at the opening of 1905, says Leslie's Weekly. The products of its farms for 1905 amounted to over \$6,000,000,000. This is not only several times larger than the products of any other country, but it marks a gain of \$250,000,000 over the highest previous record in the United States, which was for 1904.

The yield of the country's farms in 1905 equaled the country's aggregate wealth of all sorts for 1895. The country's gold mines furnished \$80,000,000 for 1905, which was \$10,000,000 in excess of the largest previous year, and doubled the output of 1895. Its mineral products of all sorts for the year aggregated \$1,500,000,000, which is twice that of 1892 and four times that of 1880. In gold production in 1905 we led the world, except the Rand, in South Africa. In mineral output in the aggregate we exceed that of Great Britain, Germany and France.

For 1905 the country's foreign trade passed the \$2,500,000,000 mark for the first time, but our domestic trade was immeasurably in excess of this, being about \$20,000,000,000. We produced 22,500,000 bushels of pig iron in the year, or as much as our three nearest competitors combined—Great Britain, Germany and France. In manufactures, in which we have had a precedence over England since 1880, and have been increasing our lead ever since, the country has been particularly active in the year. The country's railroads, which exceed those of all Europe in mileage by about 25 per cent, have been scoring new records in earnings and activity. More than \$3,500,000,000 has been added to the wealth of the United States since Jan. 1, 1905, bringing the total up to \$112,000,000,000, which exceeds that of any other two countries in the world put together.

Farmers are indebted to Dr. Roberts for so persistently advocating, and proving, too, the value of cultivation to make available the immense amount of potash stored in the soil. At first the statement was ridiculed, but the doctor was known to be a cautious as well as a learned man, and not given to making rash statements, so others investigated and found to their surprise that he was right. Then he and others took up the question of the raising of leguminous plants and the plowing of them under to add nitrogen to the soil which had been gathered by the plants from that boundless reservoir, the air. Thus the two most expensive plant foods became the least expensive. Then came his advocacy, renewed persistently, of the cover crop, so that the plantless soil during the winter is only to be found on farms whose owners are too stubborn to learn. These incidents are mentioned to point out anew the value to the soil of green manuring and of cultivation so that he who runs may read.—Exchange.

The Winter Egg Supply. The poultry man is anxious to get winter eggs. The price paid for eggs in winter is enough to warrant considerable time and thought upon methods of wintering and feeding the poultry for winter egg production. The old way of letting the chickens roost in the trees or on fences usually keeps healthy fowls and results in most excellent laying in the spring as the weather gets warmer and more pleasant. But every farmer's hens lay at that time of year, and eggs get very cheap. Winter eggs are profitable because of the great demand for them during the winter season.

In spring the hens get a variety of foods. They exercise running over the fields, gathering a variety of foods. They are warm both day and night. By surrounding them with similar conditions during the winter months winter eggs may be obtained. A warm, well-ventilated roosting place, kept clean, is one essential. A warm place, free from winds, snow and rain, in which to exercise is another. Then feed a variety of grain in cut straw or other litter in this warm place so the hens may work scratching the litter apart. Oats with wheat thrown into the cut straw, will give them exercise. Near noon feed the bran mash, including table scraps and milk and at night a full ration of corn. If cabbage or turnips given raw can be fed to them, they will do even better. Green bone, meat scraps, grit, clean water are also helpful. If these conditions can be met with in the dead of winter the hens will do some laying, at least when eggs are scarce and prices are high. Good cultivation without a draft is very important as a draft often causes colds and croup.

Michigan State News

BEST YEAR ON RECORD.

In 1905 Income of Railroads of Michigan Increased a Million.

The year 1905, according to Railroad Commissioner Atwood's annual report, has been a prosperous one for the railroad companies, the volume of business done being the greatest on record. The total income, it is said, will be greater by at least one million dollars than has ever been before in any one year. "Notwithstanding this fact," says the commissioner, "and although there has at times been some difficulty in furnishing a sufficient number of cars to carry the traffic offered, the business generally has been handled to the apparent satisfaction of the shippers and the public, and but few complaints have been received by this department on account of the service given, or alleging discrimination as between shippers in the distribution of cars. It might be well," the commissioner says, "to consider the advisability of recommending that some restrictions be placed upon new companies organized under our laws, by requiring them to do a certain amount of work upon their proposed lines within a specified time in order to hold the rights and privileges granted them by their articles of incorporation." There were 1,272 casualties to persons in 1905, as compared with 1,284 for the preceding year, and of this number 253 were killed and 1,019 injured, as against 297 killed and 953 injured during the previous year. Of the number killed 12 were passengers, 79 employees and 164 others. One passenger was killed for every 1,025,357 passengers carried and one injured for every 109,812 carried.

OLDEST DRY GOODS MAN.

Henry Spring, prominent Grand Rapids Merchant, is Dead.

Henry Spring, the oldest dry goods merchant of Grand Rapids, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George E. Raymond, Mr. Spring was born in 1830 in Vermont, but his people moved to Canaanville in 1845. He started in the dry goods business in Grand Rapids, working as a clerk in 1848, and had been engaged in it ever since. In 1854 he owned his first store and he has owned one continuously since that date. The Spring Dry Goods Co. today is one of the largest in the city.

WITH LITTLE TOY PAIR.

Child Tried to Put Out Fire Which Cremated Her.

Roslyn, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sykes of Charlotte, was terribly burned the other afternoon, and died the same night. The mother left the child alone to go to the dentist's. On her return she found the child still alive, but dangerously burned. The wonderful presence of mind on the part of the little girl was shown by the fact that a small fire used as a plaything was partly filled with water, indicating that she had attempted to put out the flames.

BURNED NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE.

Wealthy Farmer is Found Guilty a Second Time.

John Link, a wealthy Wright township farmer, who has been on trial in Grand Rapids charged with attempting to burn the house belonging to a neighbor named Dietrich, was found guilty. This was Link's second trial. He was serving a four-year sentence in Jackson when granted a retrial.

Had a Death Hunt.

Arthur Stoy of Escanaba, leaving for work the other night, acknowledged that he felt that something was about to happen to him. His sweetheart, whom he was to marry in February, pleaded with him to stay at home. He would not, and was killed by a rolling log. He was 22.

Blows Farmer Through Window.

An explosion of dynamite in Charles Schwartz's saloon in Menominee wrecked the building and injured several persons. The dynamite had been placed under the stove to thaw out. A farmer who sat near was blown through a window with serious injury.

Aged Couple Die Together.

Henry Williams, aged 80, and his wife, 75 years old, were found dead arm in arm in the ruins of their burned house in Menominee. Both were invalids.

Brief State Happenings.

Lansing police have a gymnasium. Rabies broke out among canines of Richmond. Charlotte school boys will give a minstrel show.

School savings bank system is a success in Ypsilanti schools. Fourteen Swedish immigrants attend the Minutiae public schools.

Foxes are so plentiful in Oakland county that they are a nuisance. A Lansing chicken catches and kills mice almost as well as a cat.

Port Huron citizens are armed with shotguns looking after a ghost. An Oxford township girl of 23 husked over 500 bushels of corn this fall.

The Sanitary Bag Company is the latest industry secured by Kalamazoo. Increase in Grand Rapids bank deposits is over \$7,000,000 in five years.

Manual training work in the public schools of Lansing will start Feb. 1. Annual corn meeting of Kent county will be held Jan. 26 in Grand Rapids.

A Sunfield farmer shot himself because of dependency over the death of his wife. A row among neighbors over a measly little rooster cost a Battle Creek man \$25.

Mrs. Jane Hankinson, for 55 years a milliner of Fenton, is dead, aged 80 years. Francis O. Lewis, 69, and Lucy A. Moore, 70, both of Lansing, were licensed to wed.

SCANDAL IN COUNTY BOARD.

Forty-four Indictments Returned by Owasco Grand Jury.

Forty-four indictments were brought in at Owasco by the grand jury which has been for several weeks investigating Shilawassee county affairs and the construction of the new court house. All but five of the indictments are against members of the board of supervisors, who are charged with exceeding their proper authority in making a \$75,000 appropriation for the new court house without the sanction of the voters. Oscar A. Garfield, former clerk of the village of Durand, is charged in one of other indictments with a \$1,000 shortage in his accounts and the remaining four are against Sheriff Warren Tarrad, Under Sheriff F. V. Case, Deputy Sheriff E. M. Hovey and ex-Sheriff Daniel J. Gerowand, alleging discrepancies in connection with the board bills of prisoners in the county jail.

YOUNG GIANT GOES INSANE.

Drives Family Out and Smashes Furniture with Ax.

With an insane desire to demolish something, William Groth, Jr., a young man of 24 years, and who measures six feet three, drove his father, mother and sister from their home in Clinton township and smashed the furniture in the house with an ax. When the sheriff and deputy arrived a short time later a crowd of nearly fifty neighbors had assembled, all afraid to enter the house. Groth was found peacefully asleep and taken to Mt. Clemens and placed in jail. The young man has shown evidences of insanity for some time and has been under a doctor's care.

GERMAN IMMIGRANT WHO TRIES TO EARN MONEY TO BEING HER IN.

John Starwick, a young man who has just come over from Germany to Menominee, is now in the city, because of the discovery of his sweetheart, Elizabeth Hahn, who came over with him, but who was detained at New York as she had not the required amount of money to enter the country. Her lover came west intending to send her money at once, but during his absence a strange woman paid the girl's entrance fee and carried the girl away. Only one letter has been received from her and her whereabouts are unknown.

GOOD YEAR FOR KALAMAZOO.

Immense Amount of Building There Last Year.

According to figures of the Gazette, obtained after a house-to-house canvass of the city, the building improvements in Kalamazoo during 1905 amounted to \$4,100,000. Three new paper mills were erected, besides a large number of small factories. Contractors predict another year in building in 1906. There will be from ten to twelve new business blocks go up, including one seven-story building and another five stories high.

CEMETERY VANDAL INSANE.

Commissioner's Finding Results in Taking Hungarian to Asylum.

Hopelessly insane, Kosa Kinsimer, the Hungarian laborer arrested last September for wrecking tombstones in Catholic cemeteries, was taken to the asylum at Newberry. A commission examined him and formally adjudged him insane.

Timber Inspector Kills Himself.

Revolver in hand, John McKay, a timber inspector, went to the home of his divorced wife in Flint, swearing he would kill her. She escaped from him and called an officer. When Constable Grunshaw approached McKay, the latter shot himself in the temple, dying a couple of hours later. He was 58.

Swindled by Ohio Man.

R. J. Curtis, who claimed to be representing a big creamery in Illinois, sold 750 pounds of butter from a fine sample to Lansing grocers at a low rate. Next day the goods were delivered from a ear by one A. L. Harris, who collected the money and got away before the buyers learned they had received oleomargarine.

Bank Director Under Arrest.

George Polinsky, a director of the Central bank and of several manufacturing industries, was arrested in Kalamazoo charged with fraudulently getting \$13,000 of bank funds.

Drowned While Skating.

The 12-year-old son of Dan Anderson was drowned while skating on the bay at Menominee. Two other boys who were with him had a narrow escape.

Has Extra Legs.

A lamb with six legs was sold to a Brighton dealer by Farmer Homer Kimberly.

Wolves Cause Much Trouble.

Wolves are so numerous and hold in the Upper Peninsula woods this winter that they are proving a nuisance to loggers, who report many depredations by the pests.

Two Women Killed.

A Pere Marquette passenger train struck a carriage at Atherton crossing and killed Mrs. Bert Allen and Mrs. Thomas Gorton, sisters. Their husbands were only slightly injured. The engine on the train was running backward, the regular locomotive having broken down.

Evangelist Cleared.

After a trial by a district church committee at Wheeler, Rev. George E. Allen, evangelist, accused of being found out in a compromising position with the wife of Rev. C. H. Anderson of White Pigeon, while he was holding revival services in Anderson's church, was formally cleared of the charges.

Two Babies Die in Fire.

While Mrs. George Boler of Thompsonville was busy in the barn at her home the house in which she had left her two young babies alone caught fire and both of them lost their lives.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR JANUARY 28.

The Baptism of Jesus.—Mark 1:1-11. Golden Text.—Prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only.—1 Samuel 7:3.

This lesson is intended to take in a sketch of the life and work of John the Baptist as it is portrayed in the four Gospels.

John was a cousin of our Lord; not first cousin, for Elizabeth was only cousin to Mary. He was very little older than Jesus. Like Jesus, he lived an obscure life till about thirty years of age, when he began to preach. He quickly became known throughout the land of Palestine, and crowds flocked to hear him. Indeed his preaching seems to have attracted far more general attention than that of Jesus did. For though Jesus had, no doubt, thousands to listen to Him on many occasions, John attracted so many people that it is said "all the country of Judea, and all they of Jerusalem" went to hear him. The movement to hear this strange prophet was a general one, and the impression he made was deep and lasting. Even in their anxiety to get rid of his testimony on behalf of Jesus the Pharisees did not dare to deny that John was a prophet, knowing that such a denial would anger the people.

John was a prophet after the pattern of Elijah. In an age of luxury he appeared as an ascetic, clothed in coarse, simple garments and eating what fare the desert itself provided.

He was a striking personality as to his personal appearance and habit, and he was no less striking in the matter of his teaching. He drew the attention of the people to their sins and to the wrath of God that was to come upon them because of those sins, and the burden of his teaching was summed up in the word "Repent." He spared no class, but told each class of the wickedness to which they were most addicted. He did not hesitate even to scold wickedness in high places.

Naturally, when the people saw such a rugged, fearless man their thoughts went back to the great old prophet, Elijah, who in so many ways was John's prototype, and they remembered the prophecy that is given in the last sentence of the Old Testament: "Behold I will send you Elijah, the prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord."

There surmise that this prophecy was fulfilled in John was correct, for when Jesus spoke before a multitude of listeners about John the Baptist He said plainly that in John were fulfilled the prophecies of Malachi. There were in John's disciples no secret ways as John was Elijah come to life again. John denied that supposition promptly.

John described himself as the preparer of the way for One who was to come after him, and who was so much greater than himself that he was unworthy to buckle His shoe. So many disciples had associated themselves with him, and so strongly were they attached to him that he had to declare persistently that he was not the Christ, but only a humble forerunner, and that it was the duty of his disciples to serve Jesus who was the Christ. For, said John, "He must increase, but I must decrease."

John was a revivalist, and a very successful one. His method was very simple and direct. He brought people to see and acknowledge their sin, and their need of a change of heart, and then he pointed them to Christ, saying, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

Notes.

The Beginning of the Good Story.—John was the herald to proclaim to the nation that their hope so long entertained was about to be fulfilled. It was going to be difficult for the people to believe in Christ when He did come among them. It was going to be difficult for them to see the goodness of God's plan of redemption. Their expectations were set on things so different. The work of the herald who ran before to prepare the way and proclaim the advent of the king so that all should hear, was therefore very necessary.

John's Baptism.—Just where the custom of baptism which John adopted originated we do not know. It is spoken of as having existed as a religious rite among the Jews before Christ came. But John gave it to new meaning. It was a symbol, of course, of cleansing from sin. It was an earnest of what should take place when the Lamb of God had taken upon Himself "the sin of the world." And those whom John baptized anticipated to repent and lead better lives. He clearly showed that the baptism of water was only preparatory to the baptism of the Holy Spirit. (See v. 8.)

The Baptism of Jesus.—Baptism stood not only for a purification from sin but for a public acknowledgment that those baptized meant to renounce all evil and lead a holy life. Jesus, in being baptized by John, signified, we may perhaps say, that He had need, like other men, of all the aids that could be had to strengthen Himself against temptation. And one of these aids was the public confession of intention to live a holy life, implied in baptism.

No sooner was this symbolic rite performed than "the Spirit as a dove" descended upon Jesus. And this we may take to be His baptism "with the Holy Ghost."

As man, Jesus needed the baptism of the Holy Spirit before, beginning to teach, just as His disciples needed it before they began their full ministry.

Church and Clergy.

The Rev. Charles E. Battigler of the diocese of New Jersey is spending the winter in Rome, Italy, and is assisting the Rev. Dr. Nevin at St. Paul's American Episcopal church.

Dr. T. S. Henderson, who has given a good deal of attention to the problems of evangelistic work, believes the Epworth League can become a great power in the work of soul saving. He suggests that every chapter establish a class for the study and practice of this most important work.

Archbishop Modler of Cincinnati has ruled that Catholic singers may serve only in their own church and not for Protestants. The decision came in connection with the dismissal of choir boys from a Protestant church of Zanesville and the offer of engagements to noted Catholic singers.

A memorial tablet to the late Archbishop Chapelle has been placed in the sanctuary wall of the cathedral in New Orleans. It is of white marble, six feet in height, and bears an inscription in gold letters, giving, in Latin, a short history of the most important events in the sacerdotal life of the lamented prelate.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1400—King Richard II. of England murdered.

1520—Treaty of Madrid concluded between Emperor Charles V. of Spain and Francis I. of France.

1543—English Parliament passed measure to forbid women and apprentices to read the New Testament in English.

1540—Martin Luther preached his farewell sermon at Wittenberg.

1540—Liturgy of English church established by Parliament.

1601—Treaty of peace between France and Savoy.

1644—Swedish invasion of Denmark.

1690—Louis XIV. of France declared war against England.

1706—Benjamin Franklin born....Articles of union between England and Scotland ratified by Scotch Parliament.

1730—Gov. Montgomerie granted a charter to New York City.

1739—Pope issued edict against meeting of Free Masons under penalty of the rack.

1777—Vermont declared itself a free and independent State.

1778—Sandwich Islands discovered by Capt. Cook.

1778—Independence of United States of America recognized by France.

1784—American Congress ratified the definite treaty of peace with England.

1801—Military post at Natchez turned over to United States by Spain....Dr. Jenner first declared vaccination would prevent smallpox.

1812—King of Sicily abdicated the throne.

1814—Point Petre, Ga., surrendered to the British.

1815—United States frigate President captured by the British....King of Spain issued edict against Free Masonry....National fast day observed in United States.

1840—Forty lives lost in burning of steamer Lexington. Long Island sound, between New York and Stonington.

1854—Two railroad bridges at Erie, Pa., destroyed by a mob of women.

1858—Attempted assassination of Napoleon III. by Orsini.

1862—Burnside's expedition arrived at Hatteras inlet, N. C.

1865—United States Senate voted to abrogate reciprocity treaty with Canada.

1867—Capital of Canadian confederation moved from Ottawa to Quebec.

1868—United States Senate refused to approve suspension of Secretary Stanton.

1874—Cronquist riot, Tompkins square, New York.

1884—New State capital building of Iowa dedicated at Des Moines.

1886—One thousand cigar makers went on strike in New York.

1887—Freedom of city of London conferred upon Henry M. Stanley.

1891—Irish National League met at Dublin with Parnell presiding.

1893—Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, died.

1895—Felix Faure elected President of France.

1897—National monetary conference met at Indianapolis, Ind.

1899—Capt. Richard O'Leary appointed military governor of Guam.

1900—Alex. Majors, originator of the pony express overland mail service, died....Congressman Nelson Dingley of Maine died.

1904—Asa L. Bushnell, former Governor of Ohio, died, aged 63.

1905—Japanese entered Port Arthur.

J. Lathrop Allen, who made the first band instruments in the United States, is still living in New York at the age of 90.

Lord Strathcona, high commissioner of Canada, has just turned his eighty-fifth year, but is still as active as most men of 60.

There are four Governors that served during the Civil War still living. William Sprague, whose home is near Narragansett Pier, R. I.; Frederick Holbrook of Brattleboro, Vt.; Samuel J. Crawford of Kansas and John J. Pettus of Mississippi.

Dr. William Rolfe, the celebrated Shakespearean scholar, has just celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday at Cambridge, Mass.

John Bartlett of "Familiar Quotations" fame, one of the most retiring in habits and valuable in service of the literature of Boston, died recently at the age of 86.

William Thompson, who died the other day at Shelbyville, Ind

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THE SUMMER ENTERTAINER.

TO the Boy, the Girl seemed as far above him as the stars were above the earth, lying out under the trees, listening to the leaves rustling over his head and breathing the cool fragrance that comes out of the grass and woods at night. He dreamed dreams, too, and somehow, though he told himself it was useless, the Girl was always in those dreams. He had not spoken to those dreams. He had not spoken to the Girl then. He was but a helper about the hotel, working for his board and very small wages, so it was preposterous for him to even think of her.

The Boy was so sensitive and smarting under the sudden change of fortune that had befallen him. All of his life he had supposed that his father was rich, and then, suddenly he was summoned home from college to be told that his father was dead.

"Worry killed him," his mother sobbed. Later it was revealed that the worry was over money affairs. The final settlement of the estate showed there was but little left, scarcely enough to keep the Boy's mother and sister in comfort, and he was too proud to deprive them by taking his share.

"You needn't bother about me," he said, confidently. "I'll soon get something to do."

It was in the early spring his father had died, and the "something to do" did not come at once. Its coming seemed, in the Boy's impatience, to be so long delayed that his courage and confidence began to waver and he fancied himself the least of the earth.

His horizon brightened when he was promised a good position in the fall, but he had the summer to live through, and, being a big healthy Boy, with a large amount of college-bred muscle to nourish, he found it needful to eat. His mother begged him to stay with her through the summer, but this he refused. "Motherkins," he said, "consider the extent of my appetite and be wise. I'll eat at some one else's expense."

He found a place at a summer hotel where his brawn and size proved use-

ful, as part of his work was to care for the baggage. His humble position did not trouble him greatly until the Girl came. When he saw her he realized he was wearing a porter's cap and performing a porter's duties. He knew the Girl had only one trunk, for he had taken it to her room himself and men had made a hurried escape for fear she should offer to tip him. He had accepted tips now and then, at first for the fun of the thing, and later because he found the money convenient to have, but in this case it was different. Probably the Girl was not very rich, as she brought but one trunk, but at all events she was a guest at the hotel and he a hired servant. It was not this alone that seemed to place her miles above him. There was something about her that made him feel as if she were a queen from some lovely realm he had never seen and could never hope to enter.

As for the Girl, to the careless observer, she was just a dainty, pretty young woman with charming manners that put one in a good humor with the world and with one's self. She had a tilt in her voice that made the Boy think of the birds singing in the early morning, and when she walked, it was to him as if she were floating on air.

The day when she lifted him into the car with one of her sunny smiles and a cheery "Good morning" marked an epoch in the summer. Without being obtrusive, he tried to be near when she passed, so that she might give him a greeting and a chance to see the blue of her eyes and the color of the sun and fresh air were painting her cheeks. She was pale when she came, now she was taking on warm tints and a bloom like a rose.

The Boy watched and adored her from afar and wished that something dangerous might happen, and so give him an opportunity to rush in and save her from peril. Perhaps, she would faint and it would be necessary for him to carry her. The Boy nearly fainted himself at the thought of taking the Girl in his arms.

He dreamed these dreams, lying out under the trees at night with the swaying willow, with all its tenderness and sweetness, floating through the hotel windows, and the soft, lazy swish of the waves sliding upon the beach and out to sea again, working havoc with his emotional nature. For the Boy was very young, you know, and very much in love.

"The Girl was 'the life of the house,'" so it was said. She attracted people to her, and she had a way of taking everyone into her circle. It was she who was always planning pleasant things for others. It was she who discovered and pointed out the good points of the unattractive, timid girls, and it was she who put bashful youths

eleven years old. It would be a shame to see so good a boy go to such a place.

She threw a shawl over her head and stopped to the door. Then she went back and sat down by the window.

"I could have a bed for him upstairs," she thought. "And he could split wood and bring water for me. I believe I'll go over anyway."

Farmer Burnham was talking very loudly to Fred when she went into the dark, gloomy kitchen. The boy's face was white and his eyes filled with tears as he looked at Bessie, his sister.

"You can't have him," said the little girl, choking back her sobs. "He's all we've got left, and we're going to keep him!"

"Ho, ho!" laughed Mr. Burnham. "Well, see about that. The sooner we have the papers made out the better I reckon." And he made his way toward Mr. Randall.

"Fred, would you rather come with me?"

It was Miss Martin's voice, and Fred grasped her hand eagerly, while his sister cried: "Oh, do go with her, Fred!"

"I'd rather do it, Miss Martin. If you could get along with me," said the boy, earnestly. "I'd try hard to help what I could."

Miss Martin's face lighted up as she listened. This was a new experience to her. Her life had been wholly centered upon her own interests. She could not help thinking of it even in the midst of this excitement. A new feeling swept over her. How selfish she had been! Would God forgive her?

While these thoughts were passing through her mind she was making her way toward Mr. Randall. Would she be too late? No, Mr. Burnham had been called in another direction. She pulled the newcomer's sleeve and whispered hurriedly:

"All right," he replied, and the deed was done.

The proprietor of the village hotel was talking to Bessie.

"Don't you want to go and live with me at the hotel?"

"No, I don't. I want my own home, and that is all."

"But, child, you can't stay here; the house is all empty, and you've got to go."

Miss Martin's eyes flashed. The idea of that sweet girl going to such a place, never!

"I'll take Bessie, too," she said, and Mr. Randall gladly agreed.

"I can have a bedroom and a tiny kitchen added to my house instead of a parlor," thought Miss Martin, "and can take the old kitchen for a living room. I don't really need a parlor, anyway."

And now what about little Ray? There he sat, seemingly unconscious of all that was going on around him, printing some words on a piece of cardboard. Ray was only seven years old. He would need care for a long time, perhaps all his life, for he was not strong in body. He was fond of books and flowers and shy and retiring. He held up the cardboard at length and looked at the words he had printed. They were: "Trust in the Lord."

Nobody wanted Ray. He could not be of much use anywhere, and it was decided that he must go to the county farm.

"I'll take him home with me to-night," said Mr. Randall, "and send him away to-morrow morning."

Sitting around Miss Martin's table at supper that night very little was said. Fred had filled the wood box, brought water, and made himself useful in various ways; but now he was thinking of his little brother, Bessie could hardly keep back the tears.

Miss Martin could not help noting the children's faces, and altogether it was not cheerful company.

As they arose from the table there was a knock at the door, and Miss Martin opened it to confront Mr. Randall.

"Is Ray here?" he asked.

"Why, no."

"Well, he's a queer boy; I don't know where he is, and now I can't find him."

"Is the Dilling house locked?"

"No, there is no use locking it; it's empty."

"You stay here, children," said Miss Martin, kindly. "I'll be back in a few moments."

Then she slipped over to the little old house, and, as quietly as she could, peered into every room. There, in the half twilight, she found Ray at last, half-lying, half-kneeling on the bare floor, in the little room where he used to sleep. In his arms was the cardboard on which he had printed:

"Trust in the Lord."

The boy was talking, and she listened.

"It don't seem like home, Bessie dear," Miss Martin said. "She's good."

Miss Martin could hear no more. "Can never dream in silk and know that this poor boy was away from his brother and sister," she thought. "O

Lord, forgive me for thinking so much of my own desires! I'll try to use my legacy in a way that will be pleasing to Thee."

Then she stepped forward and touched the boy gently on the shoulder. He started nervously, but when he saw who it was, smiled through his tears.

"Come home with me, Ray," she said, tenderly, "and the Lord will care for you and for all of us."—Zion's Herald.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Farmer Grafted Live Rabbit to Injured Horse's Shoulder.

Elmer Purdy, a local farmer, who is also something of a horse and cow doctor, has just succeeded in perfecting a cure which is attracting considerable attention hereabouts, says the New York World. The method used is not new, but so far as known it has never been applied to a horse.

Several weeks ago a valuable roan colt belonging to Purdy ran into a barbed-wire fence and lacerated its left shoulder. The wound did not seem to be serious and the usual methods for healing were applied. For a time the wound got along well enough, but later developed into a running sore and the colt went lame. Some of the shoulder muscles were affected and it looked as though the animal would have to be killed.

Purdy tried all the remedies he knew of, but they did not good, and finally he determined to graft a live hare onto the leg over the wound. He therefore set a box trap in the woods, baited it with apple bark and a carrot and caught a lively jack rabbit.

Purdy then undertook to etherize the bunny, for fear that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is particularly active in Rutland County, would step in and make things disagreeable for him. Not being an expert in administering ether he killed the hare.

Later on he caught a second rabbit and was more successful, etherizing it properly. When this had been done a slit was made in the skin along the side and the fur pulled back far enough to cover the sore on the colt's shoulder. The wound was then bathed with a solution of corrosive sublimate to sterilize it, and the rabbit wound in such a way as to completely cover the same. The skin was then stitched to the horse's hide and the colt was swung off his feet that he might not lie down and crush the hare.

When bunny came to his senses he seemed astonished, but made no effort to get away. The colt looked around at him in equal surprise, but the warm body added to his comfort and he offered no objection. The hare was fed regularly and for the most part remained quiet. It was necessary to bind down his hind legs, as he was given to kicking, but on the whole, he took matters philosophically.

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME."

The Law of Inheritance Prevailing Among Mohammedans.

Under the law of inheritance prevailing among the Mohammedans, the property of a deceased person is liable to be divided among a numerous body of heirs. An unqualified application of this rule would mean the absolute pauperization, within a short space of time, says the Nineteenth Century Magazine, of Mohammedan families and prove utterly subversive of national and individual well-being. No permanent benefaction nor the continuing existence of family influence or prestige, without which progress is out of the question, would be possible. Accordingly it was ordained by the law-giver of Islam that a Mohammedan may lawfully "die up" his property and render it inalienable and non-inheritable by devoting it to pious purposes, or, to use the language of Mohammedan lawyers, "by dedicating it to the service of God, so that it may be of benefit to mankind." This is the well-known rule of law, universally recognized and acted upon throughout the Mohammedan world. The endowment is entitled to designate any pious purpose or purposes to which it may be applied and either to constitute himself the trustee or appoint any other person. Now, the Mohammedan law declares that charity to one's kith and kin is the highest act of merit and a provision for one's family and descendants, to prevent their falling into indigence, the greatest act of humanity. Accordingly, family benefactions, or wakfs, providing for the maintenance and support of the donor's descendants, either as the sole beneficiaries or in conjunction with other pious objects, have existed for the last thirteen centuries, and all sects and schools are unanimous in upholding their validity. The institution is traced to the Prophet family, who created a benefaction for the support of his daughter and her descendants, and is, in fact, placed in the same category as a dedication to a mosque.

Schneider's Two, Hoisting Race.

Joe Schneider and Peter Schneider got four ducks yesterday at Bar Lake, and if they hadn't been so anxious to show them off they might have had them now. While they were talking about them in a West River street store, someone took the bag.—Manistee (Mich.) Times.

A queer feeling comes over a fellow when he is invited to have a cigar, is asked his choice, picks out his customary five-center and the man who is doing the treating orders up ten-centers.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The world's forestry area is placed at 2,500,000,000 acres.

There is said to be a shortage in the world's supply of wool.

Haiti devotes almost one-sixth of its revenues to free schools.

Soldiers in the army of Argentina are compelled to play football.

Sweden's biggest export is timber. It sells \$27,500,000 worth a year.

Barrie, at last accounts, has received more than \$250,000 from his plays.

Nearly the entire output of radium is now obtained from American ores.

There are sixty-four shops in Berlin in which nothing but horseflesh is sold.

A statistician says that France has about 4,000 duels a year and Italy 2,800.

The first glass tumbler used in England was made in A. D. 600 for Abbot Benedict.

Orders have been issued that soldiers in the British army must not expropriate.

King Edward VII. always carries a stick to aid to the injured outfit in his automobile.

It is predicted that by the year 2000 from 200 to 300 new foods will be at man's service.

In Norway servant girls hire for half a year at a time by contract at public office.

Zola has presented her husband's manuscripts to the National Library of France.

On taking a match into a Welsh house, a collar was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

The British Postal Department uses 100,000 of envelopes yearly for telegrams alone—250,000 a day.

The striped of the red and yellow in the flag of Spain was suggested by the arms of Aragon.

Under the new California marriage law the young couple must first take a bath.

In a New York prison the education course for convicts will be broadened to include lectures on law.

The prize duellist of Paris, M. Rougemont, has fought in seven combats and arranged 118 for others.

Governor Hoch of Kansas, referring to the enforcement of the prohibition law, says that the State is "80 per cent dry."

Canada is capable of furnishing more than the 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which Britain has to import every year.

Before obtaining a license, St. Petersburg drowsy drivers have to take an oath to be civil and not to overcharge.

About thirty recognized coaling stations in the Pacific, Great Britain owns at least twelve and the United States six.

On a burglar arrested in Paris the police found a beautifully executed picture in water colors of the house he had robbed.

Lake Chad is gradually drying up, and recent researches tend to show that its complete disappearance is only a question of time.

Nearly 1,300,000 new cases were brought before the county courts of England, the so-called "poor man's court," last year.

A "fishing frog," weighing sixty pounds, has been landed at Yarmouth, England. It was several feet long, with a mouth of large size.

Peter Henry Chevalier, who made a fortune in toy balloons, is said to be a portly, and has joined a street cleaning gang in New Jersey.

The Liverpool police have stopped the practice—common there—of canvassing for the sale of coffins at houses where a death has taken place.

The French government intends to make experiments in its Congo colony in the cultivation of a wild coffee tree discovered by the explorer, M. Chevalier.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Not failure, but low aim, is crime.—J. R. Lowell.

Command large fields, but cultivate small ones.—Virgil.

Convictions that remain silent are neither sincere nor profound.—Balzac.

It is not by the gray of the hair that one knows the age of the heart.—Bulwer.

Joy's recollections is no longer joy, while sorrow's memory is sorrow still.—Byron.

We never know a greater character unless there is in ourselves something congenial to it.—Channing.

Philosophy does not regard pedigree. She did not receive Plato as a noble, but made him so.—Seneca.

A joker is near akin to a buffoon; and neither of them is the least related to wit.—Chesterfield.

Youth changes its tastes by the warmth of its blood, age retains its taste by habit.—Rochefoucauld.

"YANB" DOCTORS OF THE SOUTH.

Still Flourish in the Towns and Cities of Dixieland.

In these days of wonderfully compounded patent medicines and sensational "cure-alls" discovered by the distant medical colleges, it is interesting to note that the old "yanb doctors," with their mysterious collection of berries, barks and herbs, still holds his own in the South. Not only in the backwoods and mountainous districts, but even in the large cities like Baltimore and New Orleans one may find his queer little shop tucked away in some smoky byway, where the moss peeps through the uneven pavement and the barefooted pickaninnies build mud dams across the street puddles.

A closer inspection of the little shop through the maze of dried herbs and barks hanging outside may reveal a curiously lettered board announcing that "Old Dr. Lee cures All ills of the Human Race." It is very likely that the "doctor" is engaged in some of his numerous occupations.

It is doubtful if they are master of their own occupations, as the "yanb doctors" of the South are, what is over at the back of the mind, of a big without sketching a bundle of sticks hanging from the back of the neck.

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THE RITE OF IMMERSION.

Comes Down from Early Times and is Practiced in Every Clime.

Immersion as a religious rite is practiced in almost every clime. On a hot day in July, 1878, the day before the boys of the United States on this side of the world began blowing off their fingers in honor of the Declaration of Independence, 2,222 persons stepped down into the shallow waters of the Gundakamma River, India, ten miles above Ongole, and were dipped beneath its placid surface.

All told, in June and July of that year, 8,781 chocolate-skinned Indians were immersed at that place.

More than a thousand Congo negroes, giving up their kleptomaniac and other habits which made them undesirable as neighbors, were immersed in one season in a pool in the shade of a tropical undergrowth. The yellow-skinned Chinamen of the little known central and western parts of the Celestial kingdom, the natives of Assam, Burmah and Siam, watermen almost by nature; the dark-browed Negritos and the natives of Panay, and the musical-tongued natives of the Hawaiian Islands have all participated in the rite which is held to be so essential by certain denominations of the Christian faith.

No one knows when immersion as a religious act was adopted. It is said that the old Egyptian priests and some early Hindus practiced it. The Jews used to baptize proselytes.

There were a number of great immersions in the early history of the Catholic Church, according to history and legend. The patron saint of Ireland is said to have performed the fatiguing feat of immersing seven Irish kings and 11,000 of their subjects in one day. This, perhaps, may be taken with a grain of salt. Austin, a monk, according to some, immersed 10,000 in the River Swale, in England, on Christmas day, 490, two years earlier, the strange spectacle was witnessed of a Frankish King, Clovis I., and 3,000 of his soldiers, flung into a Continental river to be immersed in payment of a vow.

The Baptist and Greek Catholic churches are the best known denominations practicing immersion. The Seventh Day Baptists, the Dunkards, the Disciples and other denominations also practice it. Over 4,500,000 persons in the United States have been immersed.

PASS KEYS.

How They Protect Hotels Against Thieving Guests.

Pass keys to rooms are not the only kind used in hotels. Porters are also provided with keys that will open any trunk lock. This is necessary to keep the guests from accumulating souvenirs in such numbers that the hotels would suffer. The tendency to collect souvenirs always develops most rapidly in hotels, because of the belief that they can be carried away without danger of detection.

"I cannot always tell what trunks to open," the proprietor of an uptown hotel said to a Washington Post reporter the other day. "So there are occasional collections that get by me. But I rarely miss the heavy takers."

"Only last week the housekeeper called the attention of the proprietor to the great demand for linen that came from a certain woman guest. She had been in the hotel nearly a year, occupying a suite